BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
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PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,586.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1908. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-39 P. M.				
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912	...	...
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th „	OCEANA	6610	...	...
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	...	...
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th „	MARMORA	10500	...	...
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th „	PERSIA	7951	...	..
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th „	ARCADIA	6603	...	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th „	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	...	...
13th „	EGYPT	7912	...	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th „	ARABIA	7903	...	...
* 31st „	"BRITANNIA"	6525	...	..
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	...	..
10th „	PERSIA	7951	...	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th „	MOREA	11000	...	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd „	EGYPT	7912	...	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER' At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS!	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	655	*1135	578	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of London	..	.....	Dec. 3	...
C. City of Manchester	...	.....	Dec. 15	...
A. City of Benares	...	Dec. 1	....	Dec. 22 1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	...
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	...
C. City of London	..	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	...
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	...	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	...
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon 7th Dec.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 10th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 11th Dec.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 7th Dec. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 5th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

5th December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmits	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. „
NERA	5,538	Schmits	13th May. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA*	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1908
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	R. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	5,159	R. Radonicich	26th Dec 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
OLYMPIA	A. Tait	5124	11th Dec 08.
CIRCASSIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6716	27th „ „
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th „ „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb „

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6300	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA		A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 799
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1088

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Lahore, Amritsar.
Delhi, Tuticorin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy.
Newera-Eliya, Camp Aden, Steamer Point-Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien, Changchung, Chefoo, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Honolulu, Hongkong, Kobe, London.
Liaoyang, Lyons, Fengtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Ryojun (Port Arthur).
Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tieling, Tientsin, Tokyo.

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping (Perak), Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manilla, Cebu (Philippines), Hongkong.
Foochow, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

SEASONABLE GIFTS.

COMPLIMENTARY. BIRTHDAY. X'MAS. NEW YEAR.

The largest Stock in Western India to Select from

IN FASHIONABLE

- Jewellery.
- Silver Table Ware.
- Silver Table Toilet Sets.
- Silver Decorative Articles.
- Silver Prize Cups.
- Silver Office Table Requisites.
- Electro Plated Goods.

All the latest Novelties in their most Select form.

From the 1st to 31st December we pay Postage, Insurance, and pack for Europe or India all goods purchased from us Free of Charge.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL.
Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	„ 7,57,500
Reserve Fund	„ 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld., at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW.
HONGKONG, KOBE, LONDON, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG.
RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED—Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP— „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

[illegible] WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS "KEYMER LONDON."

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYÈRE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

Walnuts, Almonds Hazelnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Pearse & Co.'s Coffees

FRENCH & MOCHA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

ESTABLISHED 1872
AND
FOREMOST EVER SINCE.
UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY.
The Coffee for the Millions.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS." WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

Sole Agents:
AND DEPOT FOR
India & Burma.
A. DE'SOUZA & CO.
P. O. Box 244,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The [illegible], 8, Bond Street, [illegible] Square, Leeds, W.C., or of Agents as above. [illegible] Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD [illegible] BAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised under the names [illegible] ZAROUBA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. "CITY OF MANCHESTER," 5551 Tons, Commander Findlay, is due to SAIL hence to DUNKIRK direct, on the 15th December, 1908, and fares include passage across to London.

If sufficient inducements offer she will land passengers at Plymouth.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS' Agency,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "PRAGA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 8th and 9th December, 1908, of UNCLAIMED GOODS consisting of cases Locks, Saddlery, Tin plates, Sugar, Soap, Sewing Machines, Empty scent bottles, Medicine, Spirits, Perfumed Water, Air rifles, Sulphur Matches, Printed Matter, Stationery, Window glass and Dangerous Paint, Keg, Soda and Paint, Drums Boiled Oil and Mineral Naptha, Casks hardware, Cement, Linseed and Cocoanut Oil, Bags Coffee, Copra and Cowries, Bundles Buckets, Rattans and planed Boards, Old iron, Empty gas cylinders, 5154 bundles hoop and bars iron, deck chairs and various other articles.

The sale will commence at 1-30 P.M. (S.T.) on both days. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within a week from the date of sale, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited.

G. A. THOMAS,
for Collector of Customs.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE, 1st DECEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT LONAVALA, ten acres of LAND on Tungarli Hill, beautifully wooded, with a nice bungalow, splendid view. For particulars apply to Messrs. TAMBE and NANABHAI, ENGINEERS and ARCHITECTS, 3 Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 7th December, 1908.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1908.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN and NEW CLASSES will be formed on January, 12th, 1909.

The Entrance Examination takes place at the Institute on January 6th and 7th, 1909, commencing at 10 A. M. (S. T.)

The following are the subjects of the Examination:—

1. English Composition ... A short essay.
2. Drawing (freehand) ... Copying from blackboard.
3. Arithmetic .... As at Matriculation.
4. Algebra .... As at Matriculation.
5. Chemistry .... As at Matriculation.

The Courses of Instruction are:—

1. Mechanical Engineering.
2. Electrical Engineering.
3. Textile Manufacture.
4. Technical Chemistry.
5. Sheet-metal Working and Enamelling.

The Courses 1, 2, 3, and 4, extend over four years and 5 over one year.

Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal on or before January 2nd, 1909, stating the course they propose to take.

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate or higher Examination of any recognised University only will be exempt from the Entrance Examination.

There is no Entrance Examination for course 5.

The following are the probable numbers of vacancies:—

Mechanical Engineering 60, Electrical Engineering 30, Textile Manufacture 30, Technical Chemistry 20, Sheet-metal Working and Enamelling 20.

The Institute is well provided with large and well-lighted Lecture Rooms, Laboratories, Library and Reading Rooms. The Workshops and Laboratories are provided with a complete and up-to-date equipment for the work of Technical Education and include a modern Electric Power Station for supplying current to the different departments.

The Textile Department is now under the control of one of the most successful Teachers in England and has recently been enlarged to enable all branches of this work to be included.

The Chemistry Department is probably the best equipped laboratory in India and is in charge of a B. Sc. (Lond.) who has had large teaching and practical experience.

There are Classes for Instruction in Motor Car Mechanics for which candidates may join up to December 7th for the present course of 6 months for the Senior Section and of 12 months for the Junior Section.

A prospectus containing all particulars may be obtained on sending 8 annas to the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
Provisional Honorary Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament together with a Codicil thereto of ESSABHOY ALLARAKHIA VALLY, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Broker, deceased.

1. JANMAHOMED SALLE MAHOMED and 2. CASSUM NANJI MIANI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, Merchants, residing respectively at Dongri and Khoja Moholla, out of the Fort of Bombay, two of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased .... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate of the last will and Testament together with a Codicil.

WITNESS, BASIL SCOTT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 25th day of November, 1908.
Messrs. MAIUBHAI, JAMIETRAM, & MADAN.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

DR. EZRA HAMILTON says:—"The worst forms of Liver, Kidney, Urinary Troubles and Blood Diseases are cured by TURKISH BATHS.—KAVARANA MANSIONS, Princess Street.

DOLL DRESSING COMPETITION.

THE Public are invited to contribute DRESSED DOLLS for a competition.

A Gold Bangle and five other Prizes will be awarded for the six best Dressed Dolls.

The Dolls for competition will be exhibited at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, on SATURDAY, 19th, December, at 4-30.

Prizes will be given to successful competitors at 5-30, after which the Dolls will be SOLD by AUCTION for Christmas donations to the following Charities:—

Dr. Gertrude Bradley's Hospital, Umarkhadi.
The Poor box, St. Thomas's Cathedral.
The Poor box, Roman Catholic Cathedral.

The following ladies have consented to act as Judges:—Lady HUGHES, Mrs. OWEN DUNN, Mrs. DAVIDSON, Dr. BENSON and Mrs. PLINSTON.

Dolls for competition to have owner's name and address affixed and to be sent to the Y. M. C. A. Hall by 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, 19th December.

Further information may be obtained from Miss Willis, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor......MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

THE ELPHINSTONE BIOSCOPE.

LAST NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.,
Come and see the
WORLD'S CHAMPIONS
in the
STADIUM GAMES
and in most of the other popular films.
SPECIAL LATE SHOW, TO-NIGHT,
11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
Full Theatre Band and Scenic effects.
PRICES AS USUAL.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor......MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

TO-MORROW NIGHT! TO-MORROW NIGHT!

Sunday 6th THE FAMOUS Sunday 6th

LONDON BIOSCOPE,

Direct from its successful run at Bandmann's Theatre, Malta.

100,000 FEET OF NEW FILMS.
THE BIGGEST, BRIGHTEST and BEST
BIOSCOPE ever seen in BOMBAY.
NO FLICKERING,
NO TIRED EYES,
EXPERT OPERATOR.

WE COLLECT and USE nothing but the very latest films from the leading film-makers of London, Paris, and New York.

THE LONDON PICTURES hold the audience.
THE LONDON PICTURES hold the name.
THE LONDON PICTURES hold their own.

THIS WEEK'S NOVELTIES.

AND THE VILLAIN STILL PERSUED HER.

A rare laughable film shewing an author's dream of a wonderful drama. Brimful of exciting incidents.

THE DOLL'S REVENGE.

Tommy pulls his sister's new mechanical toy to pieces. It returns to real life by magic and unfolds into twin dolls who set about Tommy finally eating him up piecemeal.

THE HAUNTED HOTEL.

A shocker of the real old Pepper Ghost days. The guest puts up at the hotel and the incidents in his night's stay cause screams of laughter.

A KIDNAPPING CASE.

Two nurses shopping, leave their charges outside in the prams. An old beggar woman steals one but is chased by a whole mob of excited nurses with their prams. The chase is real funny ending in the old girl being caught and ducked in the horse trough.

HANKY-PANKY CARD.

A pretty magical film, commencing with a conjuring trick and ending in the cards, coming to life in a most realistic manner.

THE TALE OF A TOOTH.

The adventures of a poor fellow stricken with toothache are graphically depicted here. His visits to various extractors of teeth are excruciatingly funny.

THE HAUNTED BEDROOM.

Jones's adventures in this room are too funny for words. You will scream with laughter at his struggle with the ghost which he afterwards finds is the pretty housemaid.

WHERE IS THE DRUMMER?

A film dealing with one of the many rollicking adventures of the Bunkee Doodle Band in Paris, a side-splitter.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY. 3
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P.M.
SPECIAL LATE SHOW,
EVERY SATURDAY, 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
SPECIAL MATINEE.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 5 P.M.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
Full Theatre Band and scenic effects.
BOMBAY'S BEST
BIOSCOPE,
THE LONDON.
PRICES AS USUAL.

TOWN HALL.

THE GREATEST MUSICAL EVENT OF 1908.

RAFALESWKI AND LILI SHARP

(MDME RAFALEWSKI)

VOCALIST KUBELIK CONCERTS, LONDON.

Fresh from their London successes.

Rafalewski Rafalewski Rafalewski The Marvellous Pianist and Violinist.	and	Lili Sharp Lili Sharp Lili Sharp The Australians Nightingale.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Owing to their Calcutta engagements.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8TH.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Violin Soll... ... "Traumerei" ...Schumann.
(Dreaming)
"Souvenirs D'allemagne" ... ...Rafalewski.
"Zigeunerweisen" ... ...Sarasate.
(Gipsy Fortune Tellers.)
M. RAFALEWSKI.

Piano Soll.
Fugue ... ...Bach.
Nocturne ... ...Chopin.
Etude (for left hand only) ... ...Rafalewski.
"Eclater de Rire" ... ... ,,
M. RAFLEWSKI.
E STRANO.

Recit e Scena ... Ah, fors e lui ...Verdi.
Lullaby... Sleep, Little Brown Dove ...Rafalewski.
Scotch Song...
"I'm owre young to marry yet" ...Anonymous.
MISS LILI SHARP.
Song... "Love could I only tell thee" ...Capel
M. RAFALEWSKI.
Duet ... "The Syren and Friar" ...Louis.
MISS LILI SHARP & M. RAFALEWSKI.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

Violin Soll ... "Legende" ...Wieniawski.
(A Strange Story)
"Das Vogelein in Baume" ... ...Paganini.
(The Bird in the tree.)
M. RAFALEWSKI.
Pianoforte Soll... ... "Valse" ...Rafalewski.
"Midsummer Night's Dream...Mendelssohn-Liszt.
M. RAFALEWSKI.
"Songs my mother taught me" ... Dvorak.
"Solveigs' Song" ... ... Greig.
"Sing Sweet Bird" ... ... Ganz.
MISS LILI SHARP.
Duet ... ... "Trust her not" ...Balfe.
MISS LILI SHARP & M. RAFALEWSKI.
Song ... ... "Toreador" ... ...Bizet
M RAFALEWSKI.
Laughing Song... "La Bourbonise" ...Auber.
Song... ... ... "Good-Bye" ...Tosti.
MISS LILI SHARP.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BLUTNNER GRAND PIANO

Kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

Plan at MARCKS & Co.

Rs. 5 and 2.

Special concessions to *bona fide* Students.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MULLINS

PRESSED STEEL MOTOR BOATS

AS SUPPLIED TO
H. M. The Ameer,
Saif Nawaz Jung, Hyderabad.
The Jaghirdar of Arni, etc.
Lengths 16 to 22 feet, and 3½ to 20 h.p.
Speeds 7½ to 16 Miles.
Seating Capacity 7 to 10 Persons.
PRICES, Rs. 1,750 to Rs. 4,500.
Complete with all Accessories.
Illustrated Sheet in Colors with Prices and all Particulars on Application.
Inspection Invited.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).

With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES AMONGST THEM.

THEIR MAJESTIES the KING and QUEEN of ENGLAND visiting last Summer on Board a Man-of-War at Gaeta; their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy.

This film has been shown with enormous success in England and all over the world

and

The Grand Historical Drama,
CHARLOTTE GORDAY,

which subject awakens in the mind of the public a keen interest evoking the many terrible deeds which took place during the FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Other films, instructive, magical and laughable, will be shown in TO-NIGHT'S GRAND CHANGE of PROGRAMME.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

TELEPHONE No. 1129.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.

ON THE MAIDAN.

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!

SATURDAY, the 5th DECEMBER.

We have our 6th change of Programme, which includes the following highly Interesting, Comic, Scenic, and Dramatic subjects:—

1. HARTER AND FRANK. Comical Gymnastic Tricks.
2. MYSTERIOUS NIGHT. Beautifully-coloured Trick subject.
3. HEART'S BIDDING. Dramatic.
4. TWO COLLEGE CHUMS. Comic.
5. MAGNETIC REMOVAL. This Most Comical subject by special request.
6. "MISERERE" selection from "TROVATORE." Chronophone subject.
7. MOONLIGHT DREAM. Fantastic and Interesting.
8. TRIBULATION OF A NEPHEW. Uproariously funny.

All Bombay Cinematographs claim to have the largest, the clearest, and steadiest Pictures. We invite the public to see and judge for themselves, as we defy anyone in this respect and can prove that our Pictures are in every respect the most life-like in every way.

MATINEE ON SUNDAY.
From 6 to 7 P. M. (S.T.)
To the Matinee, with all adults one child free to all classes.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,

As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.

TLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.

MATINEE ON SUNDAY, the 6th inst.
From 6 to 7 P.M. (S.T.)
With every adult, one child FREE to all Classes.

TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, 10TH DECEMBER,
AT 9-30 P.M.
PIANOFORTE RECITAL
BY
LOUIS EDGER.

PROGRAMME.

I. Italian Concerto. ... ... Bach.
(A.) Allegro moderato. (B.) Andante. (C) Presto.
II. Sonata op. 111 in C minor, ... Beethoven.
(A.) Maestoso—Allegro con brio ed appassionata.
(B.) Arietta: Adagio molto cantabile e semplice.
III. (A) ETUDE in E flat minor op. 10 ⎫
(C) ETUDE in G flat major op. 25 ⎬ ... Chopin.
(C) BALLADE in A flat op. 47 ⎭
IV. CARNAVAL ... ... SCHUMANN.

Preambule, Pierrot, Arlequin Valse noble, Eusebius, Florestan, Coquette, Replique, Papillons, Lettres dansantes, Chiarina, Chopin, Estrella Recon naissance, Pantalon et Colombive, Valse allemande, Paganini Aveu, Promenade, Pause, Marche des Davidsb undlers contre les Philistins.

Stalls, Rs. 5 and 3.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Brokerage List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

A LADY, occupying a NEW HOUSE beautifully situated can receive a married couple or a bachelor of good social position as Paying Guests. Apply to Box No. 687, care of this Paper.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

CHRISTMAS TOYS, XMAS CARDS, XMAS SWEETS, CRACKERS, NUTS and all kinds of Fruits, also large assortment of Fancy Goods, suitable for Xmas Presentation.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references—W. care of this Office.

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25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 5	65 10	49 0	[illegible] 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
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THE WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS.

Extraordinary Attempt to Limit Free Speech.

Some astonishment has been roused by an extraordinary threat made by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence on behalf of the Women's Social and Political Union, that in pursuance of its declared policy of interrupting Cabinet Ministers, the union proposes to break up, if possible the great suffrage meeting organised by the Women's Liberal Federation at the Albert Hall next month, at which Mr. Lloyd George will be the principal speaker.

As to the reported negotiations between the Women's Liberal Federation and the Women's Social and Political Union, this is how Mrs. Broadley Reid and Lady Bamford Slack, the hon. secretaries of the Federation, tell the story:—

"Information reached the sub-committee arranging the Albert Hall meeting of the intention of the Women's Social and Political Union to interrupt Mr. Lloyd George's speech by asking questions. We therefore saw representatives of that body, and told them that at the beginning of the Albert Hall meeting it 'would be announced from the chair that Mr. Lloyd George is willing to reply at the end of his speech to any questions relevant to the subject of the meeting, sent up to the chairman in writing,' and we invited one representative from their committee 'to come to the platform and read to Mr. Lloyed George and the meeting questions which had already been submitted to the chairman in writing.' In compliance with the request of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence at the interview, this information was confirmed by letter in the above words."

To this extremely courteous proposal the following reply was returned by Mrs. Tuke, the hon. secretary of the Women's Social and Political Union, in a letter, dated Nov 10.

"In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I can only refer you to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's statement, made personally to members of your committee on Thursday morning last, that no variation of our usual policy can possibly be made while our leaders are in prison, and unless she has an opportunity of seeing Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst so that the considerations you have raised may be discussed with them it must be taken for granted by your committee that this union will not depart from its declared intention of preventing, if possible, any Cabinet Minister making a speech in public at all. I have also to say that the responsibility in that case will rest upon your society for having invited, in view of our declared policy, Mr. Lloyd George to address you, and on the Liberal Government which refuses us a consultation with our leaders for the purpose of communicating to them the views you placed before us in the interview of last Thursday's date."

A dignified protest against this extraordinary attempt at coercion has now been issued on behalf of the Federation, signed by Mrs. Broadley Reid and Lady Bamford Slack:—

"We desire to make it clear that our object in meeting representatives of the Women's Social and Political Union was to point out to them that this meeting would be the first occasion on which a Cabinet Minister would address a Liberal meeting called for the sole purpose of advocating Women's Suffrage, and further to inform them officially of the arrangements for the conduct of the meeting and the answering of the questions. We cannot recognise the right claimed by the Women's Social and Political Union to dictate the conditions under which Cabinet Ministers may address public meetings, and we rely confidently on the hearty support of Liberals, both men and women, to help us to carry out the arrangements necessary to make our meeting a success, and to secure an uninterrupted hearing for the important speech of the Chancellor of the Fxchequer on Dec. 5."

"What we have to do," said Miss Bunney, the secretary of the Federation, whom a Press representative found quite calm and composed at the prospect of the coming storm, "is to stick to our plan. Obviously we can't permit another society to dictate to us; and we trust to our friends to pack the hall."

MR. ASQUITH'S SUBPŒNA.

The question of whether or not a Cabinet Minister who can shed no new light on the case is subject to a subpœna issued on behalf of women suffragists, was raised on Nov. 16 before a Divisional Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Bigham and Mr. Justice Walton.

Just after the luncheon interval Mr. Rowlatt, one of the junior counsel to the Treasury, applied to the Court to set aside two subpœnas served on the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary to appear at the Leeds Assizes on Thurday next, as witnesses in the cases of Miss Jeannie Baines and Mr. Alfred Kitson.

Mr. Rowlatt read an affidavit by the Prime Minister, which related that he was in the Coliseum Hall at Leeds when the disturbance out of which the charge arose occurred outside, so that he could not give any evidence that could possibly be relevant to any issue arising on the trial. The defendants, he said, had, in conjunction with others, carried on an agitation for a long time, and employed as one of the means of calling attention to their movement the subjection of Cabinet Ministers to annoyance in the performance of their duties. The Prime Minister said, further, that he did not think the subpœna had been issued in good faith, but simply for the purpose of vexation and to bring defendants and their agitation into further notoriety. Mr. Asquith further submitted for the consideration of the Court that his attendance as a witness would seriously interfere with the performance of his public duties.

In reply to Mr. Justice Bigham, Mr. Rowlatt said there was a similar affidavit on behalf of the Home Secretary.

The Court granted the rules asked for, returnable on Nov. 18, when the matter ended in two Judges of the High Court ruling that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Gladstone could not give evidence relevant to the cause of the trial, and the subpœnas were accordingly set aside.

THE KING AT ETON.

The King, who was accompanied by the Queen and several other members of the Royal family, on Nov. 18, formally opened the hall and library erected at Eton College as a memorial of old Etonians who fell in the South African War. The ceremony took place in the new Memorial Hall. Addresses were presented to the King by the Provost of the College, and, on behalf of the school, by the captain.

In acknowledging the latter, his Majesty reminded the pupils that their success and the repute they might enjoy would depend on the use they made of the means now placed generously at their disposal for the cultivation of their minds and bodies and the development of their characters. He exhorted them to make the most of that training and discipline. They could have no better example than that of the brave men of whom this splendid building was a memorial.

His Majesty afterwards declared the buildings open, and the ceremony closed.

LICENSING BILL IN THE LORDS.

Exciting Episodes in Commons.

NEW EDUCATION BILL INTRODUCED.

London, November 21.

When the House of Commons assembled at noon yesterday Mr. Runciman presented the new Education Bill. This is entitled the Elementary Education (England and Wales) No. 2 Bill. It was read a first time amid cheers, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday.

The first reading proceedings were entirely formal no speech being made by the Minister for Education. Thereafter Mr. Asquith, received with loud Ministerial cheers, moved the third reading of the Licensing Bill.

The Prime Minister said that from the time he introduced the Bill in February last until this moment, despite distractions of other topics, it could fairly be said to have excited in a very unusual degree attention and controversy both in Parliament and in the country. The House of Commons had not spared itself in discussing the Bill in its principle and details. (Hear, hear).

When the third reading took place, as he hoped it would on the conclusion of the sitting that afternoon, the House would have spent no less than a full six weeks of Parliamentary time upon it. (Hear, hear.) He could not let slip the opportunity of paying on his own behalf, and to his colleagues in the Government, a tribute of most sincer gratitude and admiration for the conspicuous and unfailing ability with which in all its stages, and particularly during Committee and Report stages, the provisions of the Bill had been expounded and defended by the Solicitor-General—(general cheers)—and the Under-Secretary for the Home Office. (Renewed cheers.)

The circumstences in regard to this measure were not normal. No Bill within present times had been subject outside the walls of Parliament to greater misunderstanding and more deliberate misconstruction. (Ministerial cheers.) It had been described as an Act of spoliation, ostensibly directed against a single trade.

On the other hand, from the temperance point of view, it had been scoffed at as at once futile and hypocritical—(Opposition cheers)—inspired not by any genuine desire to diminish the facilities for intemperance, but simply by vindictive hostility to a particular trade, which was supposed to be out of favour with the Government and the majority of the House.

The first object of the measure, he maintained was to get rid of compulsorily so far as local conditions permitted by a uniform process, and within a reasonable distance of time all the redundant licences which existed. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Asquith described the Bill as the first serious solid attempt in our time to advance temperance reform. (Liberal applause.)

JUDGMENT OF THE COMMONS.

"What may take place elsewhere it is not for me to predict or forecast. It is sufficient for me to-day to know that this Bill represents the considered judgment of the Commons of England." (Unionists laughed and shouted "No, no.")

Mr. Clavel Salter, K.C., moved the rejection of the Bill. "The highwayman," he said, "always give his victim the choice. 'Your money or your life.' This Bill takes the victim's money, and does not allow him to ransom his life."

Lord Winterton seconded the rejection.

Mr. F. E. Smith, another distinguished lawyer, spoke scornfully of the lurid pictures drawn of drunkenness at bye-elections. He suggested that Liberals and Labour members, if genuinely anxious for temperance reform, would do away with facilities for obtaining alcoholic drink in the House of Commons. He quoted Mr. J. E. Ellis.

Mr. Ellis was allowed to read his actual words, part of a Pleasant Sunday Afternoon address.

"Looking back over these twenty-two and a half years, I have been saddened to think of those men, some of them of high promise, who have fallen victims to this terrible evil, whose careers have been blighted and lives wrecked in this sad manner. There are at the present moment in the House of Commons men sitting there who are in danger of falling, and who know they are in danger of falling."

Mr. Ellis's words were received with something approaching uproar. Labour members cheered, and from other quarters of the House there came mingled protests and applause.

In the noise Mr. Smith continued his speech.

"I now take it that the right hon. gentleman could put his finger on the men if he wanted to."

Angry cries broke in. Mr. Ellis warmly told him not to substitute words.

Mr. Smith persisted.

"I for one cannot sufficiently thank the right hon. gentleman for speaking with such reticence, and leaving the matter anonymous. At the same time, the right hon. gentleman has greatly qualified the pleasure with which I shall sit next him at dinner."

Once more a storm burst forth. Cries came from various quarters of the House.

ADVICE TO LABOUR MEMBERS.

"Cad!" exclaimed a Labour member. Mr. Smith turning round to the Labour members: "If what has been said is true, let us begin by denying ourselves. ("Hear. hear! Hear, hear!" from Labour members.) May I suggest to hon. members that they should justify their own good faith in the country by denying themselves.?"

He was stopped by fierce cries of protest.

"Some of us have not started yet," exclaimed Mr. Shackleton.

"I am referring to those who have started," said Mr. Smith.

Mr. Enderson, the chairman of the Labour Party reproved Mr. Smith:

"I hope that none of my colleagues will ever make a speech with so much offensive matter in it." ("Withdraw withdraw!" roared the young Unionists.)

"You will hear something worse," exclaimed Lord Winterton.

"I hope I shall never hear anything worse from my own colleagues," said Mr. Henderson, "and may I add that those who come from the Universities should set an example to those of us who come from the mine and the workshop."

Liberals cheered tumultuosly.

Mr. Bonar Law summed up for the Opposition. "Those who sit on the Front Bench have not put in a single line which interferes with their own habits."

In the last ten minutes Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Under-Secretary, summed up for the Government, under the approving smiles of the Prime Minister and the loud applause of Liberal members, who now thronged the Benches.

"The opposition to this Bill is based upon property, property, property."

"Robbery robbery robbery?" shouted the Unionists. A defiant storm of cheers broke from the Liberals. The clock was on the stroke of five.

"We are faced here to-day," cried Mr. Samuel, amid the uproar, "with the old issue—wealth against the Commonwealth."

Once more the storm broke loose. When it had quieted a little, the Speaker was standing to put the question.

"Aye!" roared the Liberals in a great chorus. "No!" thundered the Unionists, and then the strident voice of Lord Winterton was heard shouting excitedly, "Robbery, robbery, robbery!"

The Speaker waited until the confusion had subsided, and then, turning to Lord Winterton, said sternly. "I must ask the noble Lord to restrain himself."

The division was:—

For the Third Reading	350
Against	113
Government majority	237

In a sitting of under three minutes the House of Lords formally read the Bill a first time.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM IN COURT.

Introduction to Mr. Justice Darling.

AMUSING CASE REGARDING CRITERION THEATRE.

London, Nov. 20

Sir Charles Wyndham and Mrs. Albery (better known by her stage name of Miss Mary Moore) were present in the King's Bench Division to-day as defendants in an action brought by Messrs. Shoolbred, the well-known furnishers, of Tottenham Court-road before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury.

The plaintiff claimed £267 6s. 7d., balance alleged to be due on the contract for refurnishing the Criterion Theatre. The contract price for the work was £1,398, and the defendants had paid all but the amount now sued for, which they claim to be entitled to withhold under the contract as the work was not in accordance with the terms of the agreement and not to their satisfaction.

Mr. Harrison, K. C., said that Messrs. Shoolbred did a good deal of work in 1899 at Wyndham's Theatre, which was satisfactory, and in 1907 a contract was made with regard to the Criterion. The work included a yellow drop curtain, yellow upholstering for the stalls, and the renewing of the arm-rests and curtains for the boxes; also satin trimmings around the family circle.

COLOURS COMPLAINED OF.

It was now complained that the colours did not match, but counsel submitted that the complaint was not well founded. In counsel's opinion Sir Charles Wyndham was over critical, and would not be satisfied at any price. He did not know whether the colours were seen by daylight or electric light.

Mr. Bower: They were seen in both lights.

Mr. Justice Darling: My opinion of the Criterion Theatre is that it is in a hole in the ground. (Laughter.) I thought the daylight could not get into it.

Miss Mary Moore, it was stated, sent a report to the plaintiffs complaining.

Mr. George Ridout, of Messrs. Shoolbred's, said that in his opinion the work was properly done.

The contract was handed to his Lordship, who observed that it was not stamped. The solicitor said he would make out a cheque for the amount. His Lordship said the Chancellor of the Exchequer preferred coin—(Laughter)—adding that it was not he himself who was extracting the penalty (which amonted to £11 0s. 6d.) but the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Laughter.)

Mr. Harrison said people did not go to the Criterion to look at the carpets and curtains. They went to see Sir Charles Wyndham as David Garrick.

LAW SUITS ON THE STAGE.

Further remarks led Mr. Justice Darling to state that people who played in representations of law suits on the stage ought to see a real case conducted. Then they would play their parts properly; otherwise they made such mistakes. (Laughter). Samples were passed to the jury, and his Lordship suggested that the electric light should be turned on.

Sir Charles Wyndham rose from the solicitor's table, and said that the light coming in at the windows was quite good enough.

Mr. Harrison: I object to Sir Charles Wyndham's interrupting.

Mr. Justice Darling (looking at Sir Charles): Is that Sir Charles Wyndham? (Much laughter, in which Sir Charles heartily joined.) Well, he must address the Court through Mr. Bower.

While Mr. Ridout was continuing his evidence Miss Mary Moore, attired in a blue and white costume and a "Merry Widow" hat, indicated disapproval by exclaiming loudly. "Oh, oh."

Mr. Harrison protested, and his Lordship said there must not be any expression of opinion about the evidence.

MADE IN SCOTLAND.

The witness declared that the Wilton pile and the Saxony carpets were a good match.

His Lordship asked if the Saxony carpets were made in Saxony,

Mr. Harrison: "No, they are both made in Scotland—(laugther)—and by the same firm."

His Lordship to the jury: You her that, gentlemen! Both these carpets are made in Scotland—one is called Saxony and the other Wilton.

Mr. Harrison suggested that the jury should visit the Criterion Theatre and see the work for themselves. Mr. Bower said Sir Charles Wyndham was agreeable to that suggestion.

Re-examined, the witness said that since the renovation the carpets would, of course, show wear from use by the audience.

Mr. Harrison: And I believe "The Mollusc," a very successful play, was running?

Sir Charles Wyndham: No, no; "The Liars." (Laughter.)

Mr. Harrison: Singularly inappropriate. (Laughter.)

After further evidence had been called, Mr. Bower intimated that the defendants thought it would be better if the jury visited the theatre after having heard the defendants' case, or, at least, Miss Mary Moore's evidence.

His Lordship: Very well, I see no objection.

The hearing was adjourned.

200 BURNT LOVE LETTERS.

£35 Damages in Breach of Promise Action.

The defendant in a breach of promise case before Mr. Justice Coleridge to-day appeared in person and cross-examined the young woman with whose affections he was alleged to have trifled.

The plaintiff, Charlotte Sarah Saunders, lives with her mother at Bow, and for ten years the defendant, William Blaney, a sign writer, was a lodger in the house.

According to the plaintiff's story they became engaged, and remained so for many years. One evening she went to the defendant's shop and noticed that he looked very worried. She said to to him, "Are we going out this evening?" He said, "No." She then asked, "Don't you want me?" His reply was, "Oh, Lottie, Lottie, Ducks, I wish I could have told you years ago that I did not love you," and then he burst into tears. After this he suggested that they should part for six months to test the state of their feelings.

The defendant (cross-examining the plaintiff): You say we went to Ascot together on "Ladies Day." Wasnt' it Epsom? —"Not being used to going racing," she answered, "I made a mistake. We went into a first-class carriage."

Were there not four gentlemen playing cards?—No, there were not.

In reply to other questions the plaintiff said that she had burnt two hundred love letters at the defendant's suggestion. One of them was fifteen pages long,

"You know they were very affectionate," she added, with a scornful glance in the defendant's direction. Being asked about another matter, she remarked, "You told me you had sent your sister a present which I helped to pay for, but she never got it." (Laughter).

The proposal, said the plaintiff, took place on a garden seat under a tree.

The defendant said there was no tree, only a washhouse.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and awarded £35 damages.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 17.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut.-Col. W. Campbell, D.S.O., from a deputy-assistant director at Headquarters, to be a General Staff officer, second grade, vice Lieut.-Col, F. W. Keer, D.S.O. Oct. 6.

Cavalry.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—Second Lieut. S. J. Sassoon to be lieutenant, on augmentation Oct. 30.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Supernumerary Cap. R. W. Lamb to be captain vice C. C. Armitage; Capt. C. C. Armitage to be adjutant, vice R. W. Lamb Nov. 4.

Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—A J H Keyes, vice C E Blanford, seconded Oct 11; O C Niven, vice L Galloway, D S O, seconded Oct 17: M A Beattie, vice C L Evans Oct 31; Lieut. F J E Lynch, from half-pay, to be lieutenant, vice N W Wingate-Saul, seconded Nov. 18: Capt. C L Evans to be adjutant, vice M A Beattie Oct 21.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Coast Batt.—Capt C Ealden is placed on retired pay Nov 17; Mechanist Sergt-Major W Barr to be lieutenant, in succession to Capt C Ealden Nov 18.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Col R G Gordon-Gilmour, C B, M V O, D S O, from half-pay, to command the regiment and Regimental District, vice Col J T, Lord St Levan, C V O, C B, Nov 8,

Infantry.

The Devonshire Regt.—Lieut. C. W. Hext is seconded for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps Nov. 18.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Second Lieut. G. M. H. Ogilvy to be lieutenant, vice A. S. Cooper, promoted Oct. 15.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—Lieut. T. A. Montgomery is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Second Lieut. C. Le. B. Goldney to be lieutenant, vice T. A. Montgomery Nov. 18.

The King's (Shropshire Light Inf.)—Major G. H. L. Buchanan is placed on retired pay Nov. 17.

The Manchester Regt.—Lieut. W. C. Clark resigns his commission Nov. 18.

The York and Lancaster Regt.—Major H. C. E. Smithett is placed on retired pay; Capt. H. P. Thurnall to be major, vice H. C. E. Smithett Nov. 18.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned ladies to be staff nurses provisionally:—Miss E C E Lindsay Nov. 1, Miss E D Lang, Miss S F Davies, Miss M Kearney Nov. 2.

Army Ordnance Department.

Dep. Commy of Ordnance and Honorary Capt. H Levett to be commissary of ordnance, vice Honorary Major J Brooks, retired. Assist. Commy, of Ordnance and Honorary Lieut. F H Chalkley, to be deputy commissary of ordnance with the honorary rank of captain, vice Honorary Capt. H Lovett Nov. 7. Conductor J W H Pool, from Army Ordnance Corps, to be an assistant commissary of ordnance with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Lient. F H Chalkley Nov 18,

Army Pay Department.

Col. O M Johnston, chief paymaster, is placed on retired pay Nov. 17.

Memoranda.

Lieut-Gen. Sir E R Elles, GCIE, KCB, is placed on retired pay. Major-Gen Sir R C Hart VC, KCB KCVO, commanding Cape Colony District, to be lieutenant-general vice Sir E R Elles, GCIE, KCB Col C A Hadfield, inspector of Army Service Corps to be major-general, vice Sir R C Hart, VC, KCB, KCVO Nov 18 The undermentioned officers, Royal Eng, to be brevet colonels:—Major and Brevet Lieut Col. H R Gale August 22; Lieut-Col. P E Dizon Nov. 15 The undermentioned officers, having been admitted to the Indian Army and to rank from the dates specified against their names, are granted the rank of lieutenant from those dates, but without pay or allowances:—Lieut J B Lynch late Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fussiliers (March 4, 1904), Lieut H B Tucker (late Royal Garrison Art.) Oct. 15, 1905, Second Lieut W M Loganhome late the Royal Sussex Regt. March 3, 1907, Second Lieut. H V C Lynch late the Northamptonshire Regt., Second Lieut. E H Staples late the Northumberland Fussiliers Nov. 16, 1907, Second Lieut E H Ovans late the King's Liverpool Regt. second Lieut J M Brickmann late the Royal Scots Fusiliers Feb. 29, Second Lieut H A Goldsmith late the East Yorkshire Regt. March 20.

Reserve of Officers.

Capt. and Honorary Major T H Lindberg, 3rd batt. the Northumberland Fusiliers, is transferred, retaining the rank and seniority which he held while in the Militia Nov. 18. The undermentioned offiicers, from the late Royal Army Medical Corps Militia, having assented to be transferred, are appointed officers, of the reserve of officers from Sept.20 retaining the rank and seniority which they held in the Militia:—Capts H E Dalby, S T beggs, M B, Lieut D V M Adams M B.

Admiralty, 16th November.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 16th may 1904:—Chief Artificer Engineer Frank Davis has been granted the rank of Engineer Lieutenant on being pensioned. Dated 15th November.

Admiralty, 17th November.

The undermentioned Staff Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in His Majesty's Fleet, viz:—Pecival Marshall May. Christopher Louis White Bunton M.B. Federick Davidson Lumley. Edward Thomas Meagher. Henry Edward Tomlinson. Arthur Sydney Gordon Bell. Dated 15th November.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lientenant Sydney Walter Somers Vine has been confirmed in rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 7th January.

Admiralty, 18th November.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Charles Whettnall Stevens to be Lieutenant. Dated 17th November.

Admiralty, 19th November.

Carpenter George Edward Segrue has been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in His Magisty's Fleet. Dated 9th November.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Alfred James Holland has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Leutenant. Dated 18th July, 1907.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Senior Engineer Claude Charles Lapsley has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Chief Engineer Dated 16th October.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant John Douglas Ross has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 25th October War Office, Whitehall. 20th November.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Edward A. D'A. Thomas to be an Assistant Adjutant-General in India. Dated 1st September. Captain Geoffrey V. S. Bowlbay, Royal Horse Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to General The Right Honourable. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G. C. B., Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in Ireland. Dated 1st November.

Cavalry.

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars, Lieutenant Hubert O'S. F. Tanner to be Captain, vice W. J. R. Wingfield, seconded. Dated 17th October.

Second Lieutenant Harry R. Macfarlane to be Lieutenant, vice H. O'S. F. Tanner. Dated 17th October.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Captain (District Officer) Charles T. Rolph is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 1st November.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Charles D. Hope is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 3rd November.

Lieutenant Godfrey St. L. Thornton to be Captain, vice F. C. Tyler, seconded. Dated 5th October.

Supernumerary Lieutenant John K. L. Fitz-Williams to be Lieutenant, vice A. A. S. Younger, appointed Adjutant. Dated 13th October.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Bertrand R. R. Rambaut retires on retired pay. Dated. 21st November.

Supernumerary Captain John H. H. Jones to be Captain, vice E. L'E. Whitehead. Dated 6th November.

Captain Edmond L'E. Whitehead to be Adjutant vice J. H. H. Jones. Dated 6th November.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant Edward Strachey resigns his Commission. Dated 21st November.

Infantry.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Lieutenant Herbert N. Urmston reverts to the rank of Second Lieutenant, at his own request, in view of transfer to the Indian Army. Dated 23rd August.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Captain Charles R. J. Mowatt to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant W. R. Russell. Dated 20th November.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Second Lieutenant Vincent T. R. Ford to be Lieutenant, vice J. W. Philips, admitted to the Indian Army. Dated 27th October.

Army Ordnance Department.

Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and Henorary Lieutenant Richard J. Findlay to be Deputy Commissary of Ordance with the honorary rank of Captain, vice Honorary Captain J. R. Randall, retired. Dated 7th November.

Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Lieutenant Alfred Sargent to be Deputy-Commissary of Ordance with the honorary sank of Captain vice honorary Captain R. J. Findlay, seconded. Dated 7th November.

Conductor George Robert Playfair, from Army Ordnance Corps to be an Assistant-Commissary of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Lieutenant A. Sargent. Dated 21st November.

Memorandum.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Bethell, Royal Field Artillery, to be Brevet Colonol. Dated 21st November.

Reserve of Officers.

Captain Henry Frederick Rycroft, 3rd Battalion The York and Lancaster Regiment, is transferred, retaining the rank and seniority which he held while in the Militia. Dated 21st November.

CHARGE AGAINST A CANON.

Alleged Cruelty to a Child.

London, Nov. 20.

The Rev. Joseph Malet Lambert, of Barmouth, a Canon of York Minster and vicar of Newland, Hull, and vice-chairman of the Hull Education authority, was charged at Barmouth, Merionethshire Petty Sessions to-day with wilfully ill-treating and neglecting a child under his care named Mary Elizabeth Inman, aged ten years.

The case first came before the magistrates some time ago, the canon's wife also appearing as defendant. The charge against Mrs. Lambert was taken on that occasion, and she was committed for trial at the Assizes. The charges are brought at the instance of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Dr. Dingle stated that he saw the child in bed. She was thin and very ill, and had a frightened expression. Her skin was of a dry, parchment-like nature, and her limbs were practically skin and bone her ribs standing out prominently. The child, added the doctor, had an irritable cough, but there were no signs of pneumonia or of any organic disease to account for the extreme weakness.

WITNESS AND THE DEFENDANT.

The witness saw Canon Lambert, and he asked the witness how he had arrived at the opinion expressed by him as to the child's condition. The witness replied that the girl's state led him to that opinion, together with rumours heard by him that there was a strange child in the house being half-strayed.

The defendant replied that the child had been well treated.

The witness told the defendant that if he saw the child naked it would be a revelation for him.

The matron of the workhouse stated that the child weighed only 48lb. 3oz. with her clothes on when she arrived, and that she was now getting on nicely.

Ellen Gilmartin, cook at the defendant's house, stated that the child had for breakfast the toast crusts collected from the dining-room table, with bacon fat. Sometimes she had porridge. For dinner she had vegetables, and perhaps a little fresh cake. The food would be two or three days old, and not always fit for the child.

The witness added that the girl got up at 5-30 a.m., and would get her breakfast between nine and ten o'clock, after sweeping the attic.

Other servants gave evidence as to the child's treatment, and the child herself said if she did not work properly she was whipped and shut up in a room. Mrs. Lambert beat her with a stick and a a poker as well as with her hand.

Canon Lambert, who denied that he had the slightest knowledge that the child was eitheir improperly fed or clothed, was committed for trial at the Assizes, bail being allowed.

The Manaar correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" tells the following story of the misfortunes which befel the Governor of Ceylon and his party on the way back to the island from Rameswaram on the 25th instant. The steamer "Ceylon" arrived off Manaar village at 4 p.m., and the party started ashore in the ship's boat. Rain and darkness came on, and, owing to difficulty in navigating the channel, the boat was run on to the beach. The carts which should have waited here had left, and His Excellency had to tramp three miles along a bad road, through the jungle, in torrents of rain. When the party arrived at the Residency at Manaar it was found that the language boat, which preceded the other boat, had not come in, and His Excellency and the other travellers dad no change of clothes. The boat landed at a point on the mainland, and the luggage arrived at about midnight. The party left in motor-cars at 6-30 next morning for Vavuniya.

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THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

COMMERCIAL NEWS

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 3.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 7/8	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	97	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	88 1/2	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	22 1/4	1/4	
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 5/16	1/4	
do. in New York ...	48 1/4	5/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·47 1/4	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4		1/8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8		1/8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 7/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2	un	chgd

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... ...£150,000 for South America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 3/4d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/11 unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver.—China Banks selling.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£34,600,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Public Deposits	...£ 8,100,000	Dec. £1,200,000
Other Deposits	...£41,600,000	Dec. £1,200,000
Government Securities	£14,700,000	unchgd £ ...
Other Securities	...£28,500,000	Dec. £1,100,000
Notes and Gold	...£24,100,000	Dec. £1,400,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	...Steady with fair demand.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300 „
Imports	...27,000 „
Mid-Americans	...5·02+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 13/16—⅛

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·75	4·75	4·74	4·73	4·74

+05

May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·74	4·74	4·73	4·68

+04

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	68,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	55,000 „
Exports to Great Britain. ...	18,000 „
Do to Continent	12,000 „

Spot Cotton—9·35 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Jan. 8·91 unchgd

Do. do. May 8·93—01

Advanced early on commission house buying and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 7/8 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Jan. 8·78—01

Do. do. May 8·89—02

Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	4 [illegible]
F. G. Broach	d.	4 [illegible]
Good Broach	d.	4 [illegible]
Fine Bhownagger	d.	4 [illegible]
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4 [illegible]
Good Bhownagger	d.	4 [illegible]
Fine Oomras	d.	4 [illegible]
F. G. Oomras	d.	4 [illegible]
Good Oomras	d.	4 [illegible]
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4 [illegible]
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	4 [illegible]
Fine Bengals	d.	3 [illegible]
F. G. Bengals	d.	3 [illegible]
Good Bengals	d.	3 [illegible]
Good Khandeish	d.	4 [illegible]
F. G. Khandeish	d.	4 [illegible]

WHEAT.

White choice Karachi C. I. F. 37 1-2 May-June—Hull—Value—Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3-8 unchgd.

Sugar:—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s.

Months of Shipment—Jan.-Mar.—Value.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 5s. 3½d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [4TH DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
4 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 2,32,720	London	National Bank,
3 Bundles Rs......	5,600	Linga	M Mackenzie & Co.
1 Bundle Rs......	700	Dwarka	
2 Bundles Rs ...	8,000	Muscat	
2 Bundles Rs ...	4,000	Bahrein	
4 Packages Sovs..	3,860	Bahrein	G Fakeerchand.
Rupees	6,000		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	1,605	Jeddah	J Jeewa
Rupees	45		
1 Bundle Rs	2,000	Bahrein	K Ebrahim
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London	Indian Specie Bank

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent,	from	20th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	6 per cent.	„	26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay...	5 per cent.	„	5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ...	5 per cent.	„	1st Dec.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market has been steady to-day at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T., 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand and 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Bills are scarce but Banks are not willing to buy for more than two mails at the above rate. There is only a small enquiry for remittance and 1s. 4 29-32 T. T. has been available from next week. From the middle of January to February 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. has been done. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	125
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	164 1-2

Government Paper :—

The Market opened steady at 94 9-16 ready and 94 1-2 for the settlement and has advanced 1-16 in both positions. The Bazaar have been buying to a small extent but altogether not much has been done. The Calcutta quotations are advised as 94 5-8 ready and 94 11-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·10
1st Settlement	„ 94·9

Bullion :—

On Thursday bar silver in London was up 1-4 at 22 1-4 ready and 22 5-16 for two months' delivery. New York was 5-8 up at 48 1-4. Locally the tendency has remained firm, the ready rate opening at 56 7-16 ex duty and closing at 56 11-16. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	56	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	56	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	56	15	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	7,29,000	......
Other Deposits	......	14,97,000
Sundries	45,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	......	5,21,000
Other Authorized Securities	......	59,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	5,59,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	7,72,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,83,000	......
Bullion	45,000	......
Balances with other Banks...	63,000	......
Sundries	2,000	......
Cash	5,94,000	......

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs the whole amount was allotted in Bills at 1s. 3. 29-32d, applicants receiving 90 per cent. at this price. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 35·60 lakhs. For next week the amount offered for sale is 50 lakhs.

The mail of the 20th November brings £100,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 30,000
Bombay	„ 6,30,000
Madras	„ 1,80,000
Total...Rs.	8,40,000

The mail of the 27th November brings £10,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 9,00,000
Bombay	„ 21,10,000
Madras	„ 2,50,000
Total ...	Rs. 32,60,000

The mail of the 4th December brings £10,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 13,90,000
Bombay	„ 20,20,000
Madras	„ 8,90,000
Total...	Rs. 43,00,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	8,379	21,088	11,386
Central India ...	103	435	191
Barsee and Nugger ...	1,353	6,003	4,164
Berars...	11,550	21,523	33,591
Central Provinces ...	1,371	2,450	15,865
Total Oomras...	22,756	51,499	65,197
Dhollera	501	5,780	8,452
Broach	...	539	138
Coompta and Dharwar	1,861	17,678	19,293
Westerns	399	3,195	1,083
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	16,238	75,924	83,856
Bengals, Rajputana...	37	650	1,805
Sind	226	1011	2,693
Persian	21	210	264
American	277	1095	1,636
Egyptian	126	1119	335
Other Sorts	23	83	29
Totals...	42,466	158,782	184,781

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1908-07	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	42.966	46,734	—4,268
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 3rd Dec.... ...	158,782	184,781	—25,999
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	8,593	9,514	—821
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	15,194	1,354	+13,840
Total ...	23,837	10,868	+13,019
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 3rd Dec. ...			
Europe	65,463	62,839	+2,629
China	3,350	1,501	+1,849
Japan	57,618	23,838	+33,780
Coast Ports ...	2,852	6,363	—3,511
Total ...	129,288	94,541	+34,747
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	3,885	3,394	+491
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	203	310	—107

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 28th Nov. 1908.—2,085 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 29th August 1908,—39,315 bales.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

During the early part of the past week the Home markets were easier and prices gave way somewhat, but later on the decline was checked and at the close the markets are steady. In the American markets the months quoted for futures have been changed and we are therefore unable to give our usual comparisons of futures in New York and New Orleans this week. We have no reason to alter our opinion that the near future will show no decided tendency one way or the other. Receipts continue large and spot sales in Liverpool have fallen off, but there is no indication so far of a continued downward movement.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	5·08 ...	5·02 ...	—06
Futures, Dec.-Jan.	4·77 ...	4·75 ...	—02
Do. Apl.-May.	4·78 ...	4·74 ...	—04
NEW YORK—			
Spot	9·45 ...	9·35 ...	—10
Futures, Jan.	new position	8·91 ...	
Do. May.	„ ...	8·93 ...	
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	9 1-16 ...	8·7/8 ...	—3·16
Futures, Jan.	new position	8·78	
Do. May.	„ ...	8·89 ...	

The local market has declined during the past week and prices to-day are Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 lower than our last Friday's quotations but are about Rs. 2 higher than the lowest point touched. The drop has been not only in forward deliveries but also in ready cotton and was due to the early decline in the Home markets and to the poor demand here. At the decline there has been some covering of previous sales of Broach, Berar styles and Bengals ; as also some settlements of contracts of the latter description, exporters being the sellers. Of fresh business there has been little done beyond a few purchases on stamped bales of Khangaum for January delivery, and a little Khandeish and Bengals.

Ready cotton, in spite of the smallness of stocks, has given way, and there are new sellers of ready fine Khandeish at Rs. 180 to Rs. 183 ; Bengals at Rs. 178 to Rs. 185, and Khangaum-Akola at Rs. 196 to 198. A small business has been done by shippers and mills in the above sorts.

Receipts into Bombay show some improvement, but are still about 26,000 bales behind last year at the same time.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	226	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach	221	„
Fine. M. G. Wardha-Hingunghat...	208	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	204	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	201/2	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	198	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	191	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	191	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	181	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	176-7	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	180/1	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	178	Dec. 08
F. M. G. Bengals	177	Jan-09
F. G. H. G. Bengals	167	„

FREIGHTS.

The market is steadier and rates have improved 6s. to 1s. per ton for December. We quote as under :—

	Seeds.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	10s.	10s. 6d.
Hull ...	10s.	10s. 6d.
Genoa ...	11s.	11s. 6d.
Hamburg ...	11s.	12s.
Dunkirk ...	11s.	13s.
Havre ...	11s.	13s.
London ...	12s.	12s. 6d.
Trieste and Venice	13s.	14s.

For forward delivery there is little enquiry on the part of shippers at present. Rates are as follows:—January 11s. 16d., February 12s. 6d., March to May, 13s. 6d. p.p.

The "Austrian Lloyds" rates are December 13s. seeds, 14s. cotton ; January to June 15s. seeds, 15s. 6d. cotton.

The "Rubattino" is not looking from December to May. For June 15s. seeds, 16s. cotton is asked.

The "Hansa Line" is not booking for December. For January 12s. is quoted, February 12s. 6d. and March to May 13s. 6d.

The P. and O. rates are :—December 12s. seeds, 12s. 6d. cotton; January 11s. and 11s. 6d.; February 12s. and 12s. 6d. and March to May 13s. 6d and 14s.

No fixtures are reported this week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market has ruled quiet both for ready and forward, and the tendency is downwards.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8	4	0	B. T.
May	„ 7	13	6	R. T.

Rapeseed —

After several small fluctuations during the week the market close easier, and prices have declined about 3 annas per cwt. This is due to quiet markets at Home, and less demand for ready Goods. We do not look for any further material fall at present.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 8	6	0	B. T.
Apl.-May Brown Delhi ...	„ 7	14	0	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market has been quiet but steady with rather more enquiry.

We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c	Rs. 44	8	0
Mimbara...	„ 45	8	0
Havree	„ 46	8	0
Black Kutni	„ 41	0	0

Poppyseed :—

Unlike other seeds this market has not declined, and prices are well maintained owing to a continued demand from shippers.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs. 9	10	0	B.T.
Apl.-May	...Rs. 9	9	0	R. T.

Castorseed :—

The market closes quiet at Rs. 5-15 B.T. for ready and Rs. 5-13-0 R. T. for February-March.

Cottonseed :—

Owing to increased arrivals the market is easier and prices show a tendency to decline further. We quote ready Rs. 21-8-0, December Rs. 24-0-0 and Jan.-Feb. Rs. 23-4-0.

Mowraseed :—

The market has ruled quiet during the week and we quote at the close Rs. 5-12-0 B. T. for ready.

Groundnuts—

Some business was done at Rs. 40-0-0 Jan.-Feb. at the early part of the week, but the market is since quieter and we now quote Rs. 39-8-0 sellers.

Wheat :—

In the up-country markets prices for other cereals having declined considerably there were more orders forthcoming to sell White Delhi Wheat for Apl.-May, and prices have consequently given way somewhat. We do not, however, anticipate any further fall at present.

We quote :—

Ready White, Karachi...	Rs. 6	10	0	
White Delhi, April-May...	Rs. 5	6	0	R. T.
White Pessi 85p.c. „ ...	„ 5	13	6	„

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	... 53,173	cwts.
Linseed	... 11,953	„
Rapeseed	... 3,181	„
Gingellyseed	... 107,549	„
Poppyseed	... 2,060	„
Groundnuts	... 5,074	„
Castorseed	... 18,798	„
Rice	... 1,38,211	„
Myrabollams	... 18,675	„
Cottonseed... ...	... 79,137	„
Mowraseed... ...	... 9,382	„
Gram	... 17,288	„
Joowar	... 10,541	„
Maize	... 1,013	„

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market continues steady with some improvement in the demand.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is dull and business remains closed.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—We have no material change to report in this market.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is dull at present with a very poor demand. Prices are however steady.

DHOOTIES :—The market is unchanged ; we have nothing fresh to report.

METALS.

COPPER continues quiet without any change in prices and though there is a fair demand holders are anxious to clear and do not allow rates to improve.

YELLOW METAL is also quiet with a moderate demand and prices are unchanged.

COALS.

We quote as follows for the undermentioned descriptions.—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Lawrie's Desherghur	14	8	0	per ton
Lawrie's Navigation	13	8	0	„
New Beerbhooms Joyramdanga	14	8	0	„
New Beerbhooms Anthracite...	13	8	0	„
Hielger's Anthracite	14	0	0	„
Hielger's Standard	13	8	0	„

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silver Light 150 cases, per case ...	5	4	0

SHARES.

The market is quiet and prices of mill shares have declined more or less during this week. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,495, Bank of India's to Rs. 69 1-2, and Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 57 1-2. In Miscellaneous Companies, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy., Ltd., Preference shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 153, and Ordinary shares at and about Rs. 130. The Bombay Steam Navigation Coy. Ordinary shares have ruled at and about Rs. 330 and Preference shares have declined to Rs. 262 1-2. Kemp's are steady at Rs. 208, Treacher's at Rs 600, and Phillip's at Rs. 54. The Port Canning and Land Improvement Coy. shares have advanced to Rs. 480. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. shares have improved in prices. Ordinary shares to Rs. 9, Preference to Rs. 38 and Deferred shares to Rs. 67. A good lot of Thacker and Co. shares was placed at Rs. 286 during the week. Bombay Telephone's have changed hands at Rs. 33. In Mill Companies Assur Virjee Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 400 X.-D. Bombay United are at Rs. 522 1-2. Central India's have dropped to Rs. 1,715 and Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares to Rs. 1,130, Connaught's are unchanged at Rs. 260. Crescent's are steady at Rs. 117 1-2. Currimbhai's have gradually declined to Rs. 1,105. David's after touching at Rs. 452 1-2 closed steady at Rs. 460 for January settlement Empress' are weak at Rs. 355. Framji Petit's have advanced to Rs. 1,660. Imperial's are unchanged at Rs. 165. Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 190, Kohinoor, Mills have ruled at and about Rs. 830. Leopold's have changed hands at Rs. 60. Luxmi cotton are quiet at Rs. 1515. Manekji Petit's after declining to Rs. 3,320, have again advanced to Rs. 3,350. A number of New Great Eastern S. and W. Co's. shares is reported to have changed hands during this week at Rs. 217 1-2. New City of Bombay Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 745. Phœnix have been put through at Rs. 108 3-4. Sassoon S. and W. Co's. shares have dropped to Rs. 1,035. Southern Maratha's to Rs. 212 1-2. Swadeshi's are quiet at Rs. 1,380. Finlay Mill shares have improved from Rs. 270 to 275. Fazulbhai Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 270. Press shares are steady. Mofussil's have improved to Rs. 650. New Berar's are quiet at Rs. 485. Volkart's have changed hands at Rs. 497 1-2. Broach City Press shares have been put through at Rs. 175. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 560. Tapti Valley's are quiet at Rs. 420. Amritsar Patti's have changed hands at Rs. 120. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—		Rs. as.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust	(due 1968) ...	98-8-0
4 per cent. „ Improvement Trust	(due 1968)	97-0-0
4 per cent. „ Municipal	(due 1946)	97-8-0
5 per cent. „ „	(due 1925)	112-0-0
5 per cent. „ „	(due 1933)	115-0-0

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Returns for November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 4.

The following are the Indian Gold Mine returns for last month :—

Mysore West—2,400 tons tailings, cyanided, yielded 168 ozs. gold.

Champion Reef—14,422 tons ore crushed, yielded 7,557 ozs gold ; 21,685 tons tailings cyanided 2,450 ozs ; making a total yield of 10,007 ozs. as compared with 10,016 ozs. October, and 10,010 ozs. in September.

Balaghat—4,550 tons ore crushed, yielded 1,685 ozs. gold, 4,388 tons tailings, cyanided 333 ozs ; making a total yield of 2,018 ozs, as compared with 2,010 ozs in October and 2,005 ozs in September.

Goregum—10,204 tons ore crushed, yielded 5,955 ozs gold, 9,089 tons tailings, cyanided 1,055 ozs ; making a total yield of 7,010 ozs, as compared with 7,004 ozs in October and 7,002 ozs. in September.

Mysore—19,980 tons ore crushed, yielded 17,532 ozs gold ; 16,233 tons tailings, cyanided, 2,096 ozs ; making a total yield of 19,629 ozs, compared with 19,330 ozs, in October and 17,299 ozs in September.

THE remarkably successful results which are being obtained by the inoculation treatment for rinderpest are shown in the United Provinces Civil Veterinary Deparment Report for last year. It seems that there was an outbreak of this disease in Jhansi which carried off 4,000 cattle in the year. Six veterinary assistants were sent to the spot and began inoculation. Difficulty was at first experienced in getting the people to have their cattle treated, but as the immunity of the inoculated herds became more and more apparent, owners of cattle came forward of their own accord to secure the benefit for their animals. In all nearly 100,000 animals were inoculated, and the number would have been greater had the supply of serum been equal to the demand.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,495
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	69½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,600
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	68½
	O. 50	50	1½ „	18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	57½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld..........	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 306
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	4	c-o 14
Back Bay Bath.........	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	139
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue..........	625	625	82½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 153
	O. £10	£10	Nil.	130
Bombay Ice Mfg.......	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	333½
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	262½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 390
Delhi Flour............	200	200	16	187
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 208
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.........	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	480
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Syndicate.......... ...	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...........	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited............	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 9
	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	2dis	67
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co......	500	500	yr. 40	605

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	[illegible]	615
Bombay United......	250	250	20	522½
Century	100	100	50	360
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,715
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,130
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260½
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	117½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,105
David	250	250	20	460
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	355
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,660
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,260
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	165
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	193
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor............	500	500	25	830
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas............	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,515
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,350
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	217½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 745
Phœnix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 8	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,035
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	212½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,430
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,385
Textile............	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	11	175
Fort............	475	475	...	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	... ...	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	128½
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	......	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 650
New Berar	500	500	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	500	20	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld,	500	500	40	497½
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	552½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 „	420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd 106

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

The Trial Stakes.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

The latest betting on the Trial Stakes is as follows :—

4 to 1 Stirabout.
6 to 1 Tangaroa.
8 to 1 Sham Fight.
8 to 1 Sea Spray.
8 to 1 Wise Bird.
10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

Fitzgrafton, who is the favourite for the Viceroy's Cup, has not been on the course since Tuesday morning and is reported to be lame. His price has expanded to 5 to 1. If Fitzgrafton is out of this race, it will become a very open event.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR SATURDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

CALCUTTA, December 4.

THE CLUB PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr J Rowan's ch aust g Sir Ulric.
Mr J C Galstaun's bk aust g Dulcimer.
Mr J G Galstaun's b e m Sue.
Mr R R S's br aust h Lachlan by Bill of Portland—Mersey's Daughter (a).
Mr A N Dass's ch e m Carnival.
Mr R D Coggan's ch aust m Pallas.
Hon Mr A A Apcar's b aust g Bobbie (4 yrs.)
Mr M Goculdass's ch e m Galloping Girl II (4 yrs.)
Aga S Shah's bk e g Sugar Apple (4 yrs.)
Mr. T G. Ever's b e g Craigendorre.
Mr Holme's br e g Andros.
Mr Max's b e g Bridge Knight by Bridge—Last of the Knights (4 yrs).
Mr G P Cosen's br aust g Umutbee.
Mr E L F De Soysa's b e f Morino.
Mr Jiji's b e g Sacricomar.
Mr G H Beaumont's b aust m Spirea.

LILLIPUTIAN PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. B. N. Burjorjee's b aust m Bonita II 14-0.
Mr. B. N. Burjorjee's b aust m Echo 14-0.
H. H. Mah. of Cooch Behar's ch aust m Coin II 13-3.
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aust m Thelma II 13-2½.
Mr J B's br cb Nobleman 14-0½.
Mr J C Faunthorpe's b aust m Devon 13-3½.
Mr M Goculdass' b e m Evening Herald 14-0
Thakur Sripal Singh's b aust g The Point 13-3½.
Thakur Sripal Sing's br aust m Plover 14-0.
Mr P J De Dauney's b cb m Happy-go-Lucky 14-0.
Mr J S Harper's b aust g Pantomine 14-0

CRITERION PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr P B Avasia's b aust g Dormant.
Mr A N Dass' b e g Charles.
Mr R R S's br e m Lady Lomond.
Mr J C Galstaun's b e g Singleton (3 yrs.)
Mr J C Galstaun's ba aust g Dulcimer.
Capt M R K Hodgson's ch e g Pincher.
Mr E L F De Soysa's ch e m Marcelle by Marco—Cellaret (4 yrs.).
Mr G H Beaumont's b e m Vespasia.
Mr Jiji's b e g Master Theo (3 yrs.)
Mr Jiji's br aust g Prince Lyon.
Mr G K's b e m Wolferton (3 yrs.).
Mr G B Deakin's b cb g Bijli by Courage—Clara (4 yrs.)

PONY PLATE—5 furlongs.

Mr. B N Burjorjee's b aust g Spec 14-1.
Maj. F B Prideaux's b e h Bantam III.
Mr. P B Avasia's br aust g Chippy Norton 14-1½.
Messrs. Eyves and Faunthorpe's b aust m Clear Out by Clarion—Wild Rose (5 years.) 14-1.
Mr. A N Dass' ch aust m Amazon 14-2.
Mr. G Allardice's b aust m Lorraine 14-1½.
Mr. Mesmarnah's b aus m Picaninny 14-1.
Mr. J C Galstaun's ch aust h Naughty Boy 14-1
Mr. C Galstaun's b e m Runnaway Girl 14-2.
Messrs Goculdass and Nanjee's br ast m Cheky 14-1.
Mr. S Margrett's b aust g Hughie by Salt—Goldsie(4 yrs.) 14-2
Mr. H Bryant's bc aust m Pingara by Trendside—Pingara 14-2.
Mr. Jiji's b e g Refresher by Pride—Recollection 14-1½.

THE JUVENILE PLATE.—6 furlongs.

H H Mah Jan Saheb's br aust h Ebullition by Simmer—Carbelle (5 yrs.)
H H Mah. of Jan Saheb's ch aust h Vigorous (late The Owl by Orzil—Kerry (4 yrs.)
Mr. J B's br e m Lovania (5 yrs.)
Mr. C R Whillingham's ch e h Fizz by Vitez—Fidra (3 yrs.)
Mr. R.H. Gahagan's br e h Sham Fight by Mimic—Fireaway (4 yrs.)
Mr. J C Galstaun's br aust h Tangarva by Grafton—Waihine (4 yrs.)
Mr. Holmes' b e m Retort by Hackler—Bell Alley (4 yrs.)
Mr. Jiji's br e g Stirabout (4 yrs.)
Mr. G P Cosen's b e h Bull Dog by Ladas—Skimmery (3 yrs.)

THE FRASER PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's ch e m Conscience.
Hon Mr A A Apcar's br aus m Dea (5 yrs.)
H H Mah Jan Saheb's b aust g Metal Boy.
Mr O M D Bell's br aust g Jackeroo.
Mr J Bo's b aust g Chivalry.
Mr C R Whittingham's ch e m The Cingalee.
Mr J C Galstaun's bk aust g Dulcimer.
Mr J Rowan's b aust g Sir Roland.
Mr M Goculdass' b e m Familiar by Ortoto—Dhorode (3 yrs.).
Mr Luck's b e m Tana.
Mr Jiji's br aust g Prince Lyon.
Mr Jiji's b e g Master Theo.
Mr J H L Mackenzie's br e m Crul.
Mr J A Robertson's b aust g Query.
Mr A N Dass' b aust g Mulison.
Mr W H Walmsley's b or br e g Jack Sheppard.
Mr G N Beaumont's b aust m Spirca.
Mr G N Beaumont's gr e g Jolly Abbot.

HOCKEY.

Divisional Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 4.

The 66th Punjabis to-day beat the 3rd Sappers and Miners by 5 goals to nil.

THE "Statesman's" Allahabad correspondent reports that Mr. Hogg acts as Postmaster-General, Madras, vice Mr. Harrison who has three months' leave, Mr. Hanyon officiating as Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service.

POLO.

The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 4.

Three further games were placed this afternoon. The two Cavalry teams as usual played brilliantly against their opponents, and the Divisional Staff did likewise. A noteworthy feature of the Tournament is that hitherto it had been completety free from mishaps and that the class of ponies at work is very much above the average.

FIRST GAME.

26th Cavalry, No. 3, versus Miners.

Umpires—Captain Ramsden and Lieutenant Cassim Shah.

FIRST CHUKKER.—Soon after start the Cavalry were up at the Miners' end and worried them there throughout the chukker, occasionally getting clean up to the goal; but before they had a chance to score the Miners rushed up and saved a perilous situation, when the chukker ended.

26th Cavalry No. 3.......................... nil.
Miners.. nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—Hukum Singh was on to the ball the moment it was thrown in and cleared with it to the Miners' end, where Skipwith galloped forward, and warding off a further advance, carried the ball to midfield, but it was speedily returned to the opposite end when the Cavalry scored. The next moment Popham hit the second goal for the Cavalry and on changing ends, he had a clean run down field and with long drives sent the ball whizzing through the posts.

26th Cavalry, No. 3.................3 goals.
Miners..nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—Replaying from the Miners' end Hukum Singh at once hit the ball up to goal, but in attempting to score he missed by an inch. This operation was repeated three times in quick succession, but the Cavalry kept on worrying the Miners till eventually they hit a goal. Offside was next given against the Cavalry, when Popham sent the ball flying through the posts, but nothing resulted from the penalty in favour of the Miners.

26th Cavalry No. 3................1 goal.
Miners..nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—The Cavalry at once galloped down as hard as they could to the Miners' end, and having met with little or no opposition hit a goal, and the next instant they placed a second and even a third goal to their credit after a rattling good gallop down field. Shortly after, the chukker and game ended.

26th Cavalry, No. 3 .... 3 goals.
Miners...................................... nil.

Score—
Cavalry, minus 1 ....equals 6 goals.
Miners, plus 3 ....equals 3 goals.

SECOND GAME.

DIVISIONAL STAFF VS. LINCOLNS.

Umpires—Lieutenants Moir and Summers.

FIRST CHUKKER.—On the ball having been thrown in Cragg was on to it and ran away with it to the Staff end, where the General caught him up and taking possession of the spheroid, galloped down to opposite end, but before he could get a chance to score the Lincolns Barlow chipped in and saved. The next minute, were at the oposite end, and from a scrum practically at the posts hit a goal. A foul was next given against the Lincolns who hit behind their own side.

Divisional staff........................... nil.
Lincolns.................................... 1 goal.

SECOND CHUKKER.—From a penalty hit behind the Lincolns' line the Staff were quick to collar the ball and to score. Martin was on to it next add hit it up to the Hocken, who carried it along to the Lincolns' end, where the General pounced upon it and hit a goal. The next minute the ball was in dangerous proximity to the Lincolns' goal, and before the Lincolns had time to gauge the situation the Staff placed a second goal to their credit on point of time.

Divisional Staff........................ 2 goals.
Lincolns...... .... nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—Soon after start the Staff were up at the Lincolns' end worrying the life out of them till a foul was given against the Lincolns. Martin had the penalty hit of sixty yards from the posts but just missed when the chukker ended.

Divisional Staff.......................... nil.
Lincolns..................................... nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—The Staff resumed the attack, and Cassim Shah getting well within shooting range shot the ball through. The instant the Staff scored a second goal, and immediately after Hocken hit a third goal for the Staff; then followed some fast and exciting gallops, till the Lincolns got within range and hit a goal. The next instant the Staff returned the compliment.

Divisional Staff .... 4 goals.
Lincolns .... 1 goal.

Score.—
Divisional Staff, scratch .... 7 goals.
Lincolns, plus 2 .... 4 goals.

THIRD GAME.

26TH CAVALRY NO. 2 VERSUS SAPPERS.

Umpires.—Captain Furse and Lieutenant Dirberly.

FIRST CHUKKER.—The instant the ball was thrown in the Cavalry were on to it, and clearing down to the Sappers' end hit a goal, and a minute later scored a second goal without much opposition. Then followed a series of very fast runs up and down field till Bremner got on to the ball and hit it up to the Cavalry end when the chukker ended.

26th Cavalry No. 2 ....2 goals.
Sappers ....nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—On the ball being thrown in the Sappers were on to it at once and Bremner taking possession near the posts shot it through. The Cavalry had their chance next and coasting along down to the Sappers' end speedily found an opportunity to score. Bremner had a run up to the Cavalry end next and hit up to Layart who drove the ball through.

26th Cavalry .... 1 goal.
Sappers .... 2 goals.

THIRD CHUKKER.—The Cavalry had it practically all their own way for the first few minutes, during which they scored two goals in rapid succession. Then followed a series of very fast gallops till Layard hit the ball up to Colonel Russell who missed his final hit for goal.

26th Cavalry No. 2.................. 2 goals.
Sappers .... nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—Soon after the ball was in play the Cavalry galloped down to the Sappers end and the Cavalry continued the pressure at the Sappers' end and from a scrimmage they dribbled the ball through a minute later. Soon after the Chukker ended.

26th Cavalry, No. 2 .... 2 goals.
Sappers .... nil.

Score—
26th Cavalry, No. 2, scratch ...... 7 goals.
Sappers and Miners 1 .... 1 goal.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed to-day :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Turquoise		J. W. Stokes and Darling.
Eileen IV		N. N. Wadia.
Sapphire		R. H. H. Hopkins, and Major Muter, R. E.

"A" Class Handicap will be published to-morrow. Course No. 36+30 = 10·75 miles.—Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-40 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Erin...............	5 22	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Trixie	4 28	Officers, Royal Scots.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Manikin	5 22	Officers, R. A.
Peewit............	8 14	Ducan Fraser.

Course No. 36+30 = 10·75 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

TOMTIT CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit............	2 15	Capt. H. Glester.
Coralie	8 17	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	3 46	Officers, R. E.
Clutha	3 46	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	Scr	Capt. R. S. J. Gillespie,
Valkyrie	9 48	R. Walker.
Curlew	5 16	C. A. Wordsworth
Sitara	7 32	Wardlaw Milne
Jean	10 33	C. N. Moberley

Course No. 31+2=9·05 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

BILLIARDS.

The Australasian Champion.

FOLLOWING the comparatively recent visits of the well-known English professionals Stevenson and Inman, comes that of the Australasian Champion with a style sufficiently different from the others to make his exhibition interesting. Like Inman Mr. Weiss plays an open game, but combines with it some of the top table play for which Stevenson is famous. A more studied and careful player than the others, he is not a quick scorer, averaging a little more than ten points to the minute.

On Thursday night at Pyrke's Saloon he gave his first display before a fair number and though the table was a bit too fast—something new for Bombay!—his all round play was well appreciated with none of those runs of 'nursery' cannons which are apt to become monotonous. His opponent, Mr. Carnall, was not seen to advantage and, with his start of 700 in 1,000, only managed to make 212 in over two hours. Bringing off some good strokes on occasion he made breaks of 22, 13, 13, 11, and 10 twice.

Mr. Weiss averaged up to the interval 15·1 and in the second half 14·6 for quite a time his best break was 22, spoilt by a miss-cue when well placed, and only when each had scored 40 did be put up a 58 and two visits later a 48. Three later came the break of the evening, a delightful compilation of 119 including a large variety of delicate shots, two long pennies with the red near the cushion. He made 100 in just nine minutes and broke down at an apprently easy pot from balk in trying for position. A lull ensued till a 78 went to his credit, in which he went in-off into the left hand middle pocket six times in succession. He got to half way with two successive breaks of 56.

After beginning the second half with no break of consequence, Weiss settled down to a steady pace following 37 with 67 and 72 in succession. In the 67 he made use of John Robert's famous position and only stopped at an attempt to go in off white by jumping it. From now there were no big breaks, but useful ones of 46, 45 losing the red by its unluckily hitting the jaw, 31 by which he took the lead with the score standing 904—890, 21 and a very fine 59 unfinished brought him to the thousand amidst applause.

Then came quite a unique set of fancy shots, the majority being tall round cannons after the balls had travelled through gate-ways composed of wine glasses. Examples of masse shots brought a most entertaining evening to a close.

Mr. Weiss's plans are uncertain, but before he leaves for his tour round India it is to be hoped he will be seen playing more than once again here. He proposes giving exhibitions on the new oval table with its curious angles and those who have attempted to play on one, as well as others, should find it engaging.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

The London Bioscope.

In our advertisement columns will be found a very interesting programme of the living pictures which will be exhibited at the Hippodrome on the Maidan, for the first time in Bombay, by this Bioscope, which the proprietors describe as the largest, the brightest and the best ever seen in Bombay. Those who witnessed the exhibition of the Elphinstone Bioscope were apparently agreed that it was the best even seen in Bombay, and if the London Bioscope is superior the treats in store for the public of this City—who, judging from the crowds at the various shows of this kind now on the Maidan, are apparently partial to such—must be really enjoyable.

The first show takes place to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock and will be followed by two others at the hours stated in the advertisement. Several comic pictures are to be found in the programme for the amusement of the spectators, and much laughter and merriment will no doubt be caused by these.

The management also promise a Matinee every Saturday at which children will be admitted at half price to all seats.

The Elphinstone Bioscope was well patronised, and we can hardly doubt that the attendance at the exhibition of the London Bioscope will be beyond the expectation of the proprietors.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE results of the L. C. E. Examination were announced yesterday. Ambarnath Bhattacharya gets the James Berkley Gold Medal and the Jamshedji Dorabji Naigaumwalla prize. N. Sarabhoja gets the Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

FIRST CLASS.

Bhattacharya, Ambarnath
Dutt, H C
Mirchandani, Tanumal S
Sarabhoja, N

SECOND CLASS.

Mujumdar, M Apparao
Desai, T Manecklal
Deshpande, S Hari
Ghosh, S Kumar
Gokhale, G Balvant
Kora, D Balabhai
Mitra, J Nath
Vaze, G Divakar
Asrani, F Assudemal
Bideye, V Narayan
Captain D Edulji
Contractor, S Dosabhoy
Doshi, K Gopalji
Gaikwad, L Dattaji
Gangakhedkar, N Rangrao
Haldipur, D Laxminarayan
Joshi, V Ramchandra
Karkaria, D Navroji
Katrak, K Navroji
Limaye, R Sitaram
Mehta, C Pitamberdas
Paranjpye, K Purushottam
Patel, A Chaturbhai
Patel, C Shankarbhai
Patel, M Raojibhai
Ranade, T Vinayak
Shivdasani, N Baharmal
Tambe, M Ramchandra
Trivedi, J Pitamber
Vartak, M Narayan

NOT CLASSED.

Mitra G D
Banerjee, R Chandra
Desai, M Manilal
Deval, S Keshav
Govinda Pilai, Kesava
Mehta, B Mansukhram
Mhatre, P Pandurang
Naidu, V Ramannja
Pamnani, C Kishindas

THE LL. M. EXAMINATION.

The result of the examination for the degree of LL. M. has been declared. There was only one candidate for the examination, and he has failed to pass it.

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

Slight Improvement Noticeable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

There is a slight improvement in coal shares, though prices are almost stationary. Bengal Giridih 22, Kosoonda and Myadee 54, New Birbhum 53, Raneegunge 27 1/2, Standard 22 1/2, Bhalgora 18 1/1, and Epuitable (ordinary) 73 3/4 are the latest quotation. Banks D. D. is quoted at 1s. 329-32 and Government 3 1/2 per cent. at 94d. 10s.

THE Government of India have accepted Mr. Justice Mitter's resignation of his seat on the Calcutta High Court Bench, from the 18th instant, from which date Mr. Justice Asutosh Mukerji reverts to the Court.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND INDIAN INDUSTRIAL MISSIONS.

A GREAT difficulty that has stood in the way of helping poor women and children in India to earn a livelihood has been the lack of suitable occupation open to them. Fine needlework is difficult to learn and is inadequately paid, and all industries requiring anything beyond the simplest of education in the workers are out of the question. Something new was absolutely necessary, and an idea which has blossomed into a flourishing little industry at the All Saints' Mission, Mazagaon, Bombay, was the teaching of women to make necklaces and chains, and curtain loops, and other ornaments out of the various coloured seeds of trees and shrubs and climbers, which ordinarily lie ungathered in the Indian forests.

The seeds most suited to the purpose of the industry being very hard and often minute and of irregular shape, it was by no means easy to obtain an apparatus for drilling them, which should be both cheap and efficient; but after a good deal of experiment a drilling machine was ultimately evolved by Mr. John Wallace, one of the leading engineers in Bombay, who is to be congratulated, not only on his success in this direction, but also for the original idea of the industry and the simple methods by which it is now carried out.

The All Saints' Industrial Mission first exhibited their work at the Bombay Agricultural Exhibition in 1904, where their exhibit attracted a great deal of notice and obtained a bronze medal. In 1906 Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, when in Bombay, very kindly paid the Industrial Mission a visit, and was good enough to make some purchases at it, which helped to bring the industry more prominently to notice and to give it a distinct spur. One muff chain made of pretty seeds of Acacia Farnesiaria, which was specially admired by Her Royal Highness and purchased by her has since been named after her. Recently, however, owing to the prevalence of plague and the recent riots in Bombay, the industry has not been doing so well. A small exhibit was sent home to the Franco-British Exhibition in order to stimulate a demand for the seed work in England, and as soon as Her Royal Highness became aware of the fact, and of the condition of things in Bombay, she at once agreed to purchase some more articles from the stock at the Exhibition as a further aid to the cause of the industry.

Considering the many and varied claims on Her Royal Highness's purse, such action on her part indicates her genuine kindness of heart, and the sincere sympathy and interest she possesses for the welfare of the Indian people.

The action taken by Her Royal Highness will cause in tense satisfaction to the ladies who are superintending the industry in Bombay, and will cheer the hearts of the poor Indian women and children who are employed under them; and the example set will also, it is hoped, tend to induce others to come forward and aid the industry. It is a cause very worthy of support, and will, it is hoped, be remembered, not only by the ladies in the British Isles, but also in the Colonies and America. For those desiring to help on the industry, all particulars, it may be mentioned, regarding the nature and character of the work and the prices of articles, etc., may be obtained by reference to the Industrial Missions Aid Depot, 84, Great Portland-street, W. An illustration is given of the exhibit at the Franco-British Exhibition. It is necessary, in conclusion to explain that the All Saints' Industrial Mission would not have been able to exhibit their articles in the Indian Section of the Exhibition but for the generosity and courtesy of Mr. B. I. Rose, of the India Office, who so ably superintended the work of that section. It was only at the last moment (viz., in April last) that the idea of having an exhibit at the exhibition was contemplated, and the articles were accordingly hastily prepared and sent to London from Bombay. Accommodation for them under the circumstances was not easy to obtain in the Exhibition, but owing to Mr. Rose's courtesy space was at last found in the Indian Section for the things, and it was allotted free of cost. To Mr. Rose, therefore, the Industrial Mission is greatly indebted, and also to his assistants, who were constantly on duty in the Indian Section while the Exhibition remained open, and who, answered all inquiries and did all in their power to promote the cause of the industry.

The exhibit received a Silver Medal at the Exhibition.—"Imperial Review."

INDIAN ENTERPRISES IN ENGLAND.

The Indo-European Trading Society, Ltd., 147 Strand, London W. C. which was registered in May last by Indian gentlemen to act as agents for Indian principals, and which is a patriotic, not less a bueiness venture, has shown very satisfactory progress in its short career. Its main object is to place before the British public articles of Indian Art, Manufacture and produce, so as to create a demand for them in the United Kingdom and Europe, and to send European Machineries with the latest improvements to India for the manufacture of Indian goods. Their exhibits have been much appreciated by English and French Exports, as well as the public at large, in the Franco-British Exhibition. They nave secured for the manufacturers in India, whom they have represented at the White City, and whose agents they are, the following awards :—Two Grand Prizes (1) Messrs. R. K. Sarasvati & Co., Assam, for Assam Silks. (2) Mr. Durga Shankar Bhattacharji, Murshidabad, for Bengal Silk.

One Diploma of Honour, (3) "Industrial India" Calcutta for the Journal, one Gold Medal, (4) Mr. Gangula Ramalingan, Vizagapatam, for Ivory and Sandalwood works, three silver medals, (5) Messrs. R. C. B. and Co., Assam, for Assam Silks. (6) The Indo-European Trading Society, Ltd., (Calcutta Branch) for Bengal Silks, (7) Mr. Ranchoddas Laldas Bakriwalla, Ahmedabad, for Gold Embroidery. Six Diplomas of Bronze Medals, (8) Mr. Sorabji J. Bilimora, Surat, for Ivory and Sandalwood works, (9) Mr. Gokul Chunder Nundon, Calcutta, for Silverwares. (10) The Pekin Condiment Co., Calcutta, for Condiments, (11) Mrs. Gulbai D. Umrigar, Bombay, for Condiments, (12) Mrs. Pirojah S. Bhimadawalla, Bombay for Silk Embroidery, (13) Mr. Sheik Asghar Hosein, Murshidabad, for Perfumery. Two Diplomas of Honourable Mention. (14) Mr. Biswaswardas, Chittagong, for Cigars and Mattings, (15) Messrs. M. M. Day and Co., Calcutta, for Tea. This is true Swadeshism in as much as it is a competition in the open market of the civilized world, in which has been awarded by the International Jury the highest awards of Merit. It is unique for one Society so recently established to be fortunate enough to have so many awards given to its constituents in one of the greatest Exhibitions of the world. It should be a great encouragement to Indian producers and Manufacturers.

THE following regiments will be passing through Calcutta within the next few weeks viz. the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, en route from Lucknow to Burma; 2nd Battalion West Kents, enroute from Singapore to Lebong; and the 72nd Punjabis, en route from Burma to Barrackpore.

THE hearing commenced at Khulna to-day before Mr. Johnston, District Magitrate of the case in which Babv Healal Sen is charged with publication of seditious songs. The accused admitted authorships and expressed regret. A number of shops in the Chandney Chawk, Calcutta, were searched to-day by the police and some four cartloads of old firearms and their constituent parts were siezed. No arrests were made.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION FOR DAMAGES.

Alleged Wrongful Dismissal.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman resumed hearing of the suit brought by Feroze Jamshedji Mulla Pheroze against the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in which the plaintiff's claim was that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 3,360 being twelve months' salary at the rate of Rs. 280 per mensem, and such sum as may be found due on taking accounts for loss of interest in the Municipal Pension Fund, and Rs. 10,000 for damages for wrongful dismissal from service and loss of reputation on account of the wrongful acts of the defendants, etc. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Zurhorst was examined and cross-examined with regard to the entries in the cash book maintained by him in respect of payments made to the Municipality.

Mr. Lowndes then read the "de bene esse" examination of Mr. Edwardes. Mr. Edwardes stated, among other things, that he was a member of the Indian Civil Service of 13 years' standing. He was at that time a compiler of the Gazetteer for the town and Island of Bombay. He took up the appointment of the Acting Municipal Commissioner on the 8th June 1907. Regarding fires, he said that they were particularly dangerous in Bombay because houses are crowded together, some of them are very old and the people very careless. Questioned as to what the magnitude of the Sitaram Building fire was attributable to, Mr. Edwardes said there was no water at the fire for 50 minutes. He made every enquiry in his power and gave an opportunity to the plaintiff to say all he had to say on the matter. The conclusion at which he arrived at was that the Queen's statue valve was never reopened on that day after it was ordered to be closed earlier in the day by the plaintiff. He held the Chief Inspector responsible for the valve being closed at the time, as his order had produced an exceptional state of affairs and that if he gave an order to reopen it at a later hour during the day, he should have taken special care to see that his order was carried out. In coming to that conclusion, Mr. Edwardes said, he had considered plaintiff's and Mr. Sherring's contention that chaviwalla Bala was responsible. He did not find any evidence to support the statement that Bala was responsible and he maintained that in a case of that kind where the subordinates cannot be directly proved to have committed any fault, the responsible head of the department was responsible. Bala is quite a subordinate belonging more or less to the cooly class. In the opinion of Mr. Edwardes, such responsibility should certainly not be left to subordinates of the type of Bala. He had also considered the contention of the plaintiff and Mr. Sherring that Ward Inspector Shama Rao was also responsible. He held that he was not in any way responsible as he had joined the department only a few days before and was quite inexperienced and further he lived at a considerable distance from the scenee of the fire and had no telephonic communication with the Head Office. In dismissing the plaintiff witness honestly believed he was discharging his duty as Municipal Commissioner and acting in the interests of the city. He thought he was justified in dismissing the plaintiff in the way he did for his carelessness and neglect. It was neglect of duty to tutor the witnesses in the way plaintiff did. He considered the dismissal appropriate as this was the last series of fires at each of which there was a delay in the supply of water, for which plaintiff was responsible as Chief Inspector. There is not a word about it in the order of dismissal, as it was not necessary to give reasons at all in departmental orders. He made the order of dismissal on considering the conduct of the plaintiff as a whole in connection with the Sitaram Building fire. He did not divide the conduct of the plaintiff into parts. He made a general survey of the entire matter. Regarded in that light he considered that the words used by him, such as neglect and carelessness and unfitness to cope with an emergency, were justified. Regarding the plaintiff's conduct in that way, he made his order in good faith and in the discharge of his duties as Municipal Commissioner.

Bala, a chaviwalla, was then examined as a witness by Mr. Lowndes. He said his pay was Rs. 20 per month. At the time of the Sitaram Building fire he was ordered by the plaintiff to close the 18-inch sluice and shut the water from Colaba and the Fort. There was another man, Narayanan there at the time. They carried out the orders.

Did the plaintiff come there?—At the time when we were shutting the Colaba sluice, he came in a victoria.

Did you finish shutting it?—Yes.

What new orders did he give you?—He asked us to go with him.

Where did you go?—He took us to Queen's statue sluice, where we found the sluice was open.

Did you tell Mr. Sherring the sluice was shut?—Yes.

Why did you tell that? Because plaintiff told me to say so.

Continuing, witness said that plaintiff had struck him with an umbrella. The blows were hard and umbrella broke.

Why did he strike you?—Because plaintiff told me to say that the sluice was shut and I said that it was open. Then he struck me and I told Mr. Sherring that the sluice was shut.

Why did you speak falsehood?—Because plaintiff told me to say so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that plaintiff was popular and he did not go if Pinto was in bad terms with plaintiff.

How many people questioned you about this water supply?—Mr. Sherring first and then Mr. Edwardes.

Continuing, witness said that Mr. Pinto did not speak to him about this fire. His duties as chaviwalla were to make a report if the sluices were broken. He was not on duty at the Queen's statue sluice. He said he was in charge, to Mr. Sherring, because plaintiff directed him to say so. All that he told to Mr. Sherring was at the instance of the plaintiff. He did not tell the truth out of fear of the plaintiff. He is the person who put us in fear. He knew that the sluice at the Queen's statue was not shut. Chaviwallas do not go away shutting sluices before the time. If the Queen's statue sluice valve was left open, there would be a supply of water at the fire. There are some sluices, such as the middle sluices which are permanently closed.

Witness said that on the night of the fire, between 7 and 8 p. m., he was attending to the despatch of a parcel at the Church Gate Railway station. On the night of the fire, Mulla Pheroze asked him to say that Queen's statue sluice was closed. Narayan was with him at the time, who too was told to say so. Witness said that the next day morning plaintiff came and said "Sala, the sluice was closed and you say it was not." This happened at the chowkey at 7 a.m. in the morning. Some of the Inspectors too were present on the occasion, and witness then named them. He did not know if the Inspectors maintain diaries and whether any mention was made in them about the occurrence.

Re-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said that the 18" valve at the Queen's statue sluice was opened that night. It was always open. There was no truth in the suggestion that had shut the valve.

The next witness examined was Narayan Govind another chaviwalla in the service of the Municipality. Examined by Mr. Lowndes witness said that on the evening of the fire Mulla Pheroz sent him to turn off the Church Gate and Colaba sluices. First he attended to the shutting off of the ChurchGate sluice and then turned to the Colaba sluice. When the latter was being shut, plaintiff came. Plaintiff at once asked witness to accompany him in a gharry. They went to the direction of the Queen's statue. Under plaintiff's orders they put key to the sluice and found it was open. Plaintiff also saw it was opened. Plaintiff told him : "Tell the Saheb that you found the sluice shut." The Saheb referred to was Mr. Sherring. On the night of the fire, he in was in charge of the sluice at Queen's statue and his duty was to shut it at 11-30.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that he had no conversation with Mr. Pinto about this case. He and Bala were primarily responsible for the closing of the valves. He made a statement to Mr. Sherring. He made him false answers, because he was told to do so by plaintiff. On the night of the fire he was at the Church Gate station with Bala. He helped Bala to pack a parcel. This parcel belonged to the plaintiff.

The last witness examined was Bala Kistna Kritikar. Examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said that he was an Inspector. He remembered the Sitaram Building fire. He heard of the fire at 5 minutes to 9 when he was at the Floral Fountain. He was then a Sub-Inspector working in A Ward. When he got to the scene of fire, he found there was supply of water. He did not see Mulla Pheroze or any chaviwalla at the neighbourhood of the Floral Fountain. The next morning he saw Mulla Pheroze at the chowkey. Bala was there. Mulla Pheroze asked Bala whether the sluice was shut or open. He did not hear what answer he gave but witness saw plaintiff striking Bala with his umbrella. Asked as to whether the beating was hard or not witness said he could not say anything at this distance of time, but he distinctly remembered that the umbrella was found to be broken.

Continuing, witness said that plaintiff had asked him to say that the sluice was found shut. He agreed to say that.

Why did you agree to say that?—Because plaintiff pressed me and if went against him, he might have done me some harm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that some of the statements he made before Mr. Sherring were false, and some true. He did not remember if there was any pressure at the Floral Fountain at the time of the fire. Further hearing was then adjourned.

MURDER OF AN INFANT AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal made by a woman named Basavva Kom Venkappa, who was convicted of murder by Mr. C. E. Palmer, acting Sessions Judge of Bijapur, and sentenced to transportation for life under section 302 of the Penal Code, and one week's simple imprisonment under section 309, the sentences to be concurrent.

The accused was charged with the murder of her infant daughter and with attempting to commit suicide. On the 28th August last, the accused's father started with her and her five months' old daughter, with the intention of conducting them to accused's husband's house in Nandihal, about ten or twelve miles distant from the father's village. The party got only about 200 yards from the village, when the accused lagged behind; and on her father looking back, she went to a well in a garden some four yards from the road, and jumped in with her child. The well had twenty feet of water in it. The father shouted out for help, and one Fakira came up, plunged into the well, and rescued the accused, who was, with the assistance of others, hauled out by a rope. The baby was not found then. Its body, partially eaten by fish, was discovered in the well the next morning. The corpse was sent to the dispensary at Guledgud, and the Hospital Assistant found that death was due to drowning. The principal witness against the accused was her own father who would certainly not depose falsely against his own daughter. In the Lower Court, the accused admitted her guilt, but stated that her reason for trying to drown herself and her baby was that, owing to her husband's ill-treatment, she was tired of life and as she did not want her baby to suffer from having no mother, she took her with her when she jumped into the well. In the Sessions Court, she said she was not properly in her senses either at the time she fell into the well or when she made her statement to the Lower Court. The Sessions Judge saw no reason to disregard the accused's statement in the Lower Court. As it stood, it was the strongest possible argument, in the Session Judge's opinion, for a very material reduction in or entire remission of the sentence he was legally compelled to pass on the accused. The accused's original idea was simply to make away with her own life. It was only compassion for her child that induced her to take her with her when she jumped into the well. To punish the accused for what under the circumstances could only be regarded as a display of right feeling appeared to Mr. Palmer to be improper. He could only regret that the latitude allowed him by law was so small that all he could do for the accused was to sentence her to the lesser of the two punishments prescribed for murder. He ventured, however, to hope that Government might be moved to remit at any rate the greater part of the sentence. Mr. Palmer said there could be no doubt that the accused jumped into the well, intending to take her own and her child's life. Her child's death resulted, and he must find the accused guilty of murder. Her attempt on her own life failed, but the accused was guilty of the attempt to commit suicide. Mr. Palmer found her guilty on both charges, and sentenced her as mentioned above.

Their Lordships said they must dismiss the appeal, but the papers should be sent to Government for mitigation of the sentence if they thought it desirable to do so. In their Lordships opinion it was a very hard case and a fit one for clemency on the part of Government.

A "DANGEROUS MAN."

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal made by Noora Dada, who was convicted by Mr. D. N. Nanavatti, First Class City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, of committing extortion and other serious offences, and being a "dangerous man," and was ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 1,000 and furnish two sureties each for Rs. 1,000 for his good behaviour for one year. An appeal from the above order was summarily dismissed by Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, District Magistrate of Ahmedabad. Mr. Utmaram Lallubhai appeared before their Lordships for the accused.

The proceedings before the First Class Magistrate showed that the accused had been in the habit of committing extortion, causing mischief by fire, and sending minatory notes to people. He was said to keep a common gaming house and to belong to the gang of Saidu, notorious murderer and dacoit who was shot dead by the police guard at the mamlatdar's treasury at Dholka, which he had gone to plunder about a year ago. Accused was said to be a dangerous character, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment along with Saidu and others. There was evidence to show that accused belonged to Saidu's gang, which committed several murders and dacoities; that most of the serious offences in Dholka and surrounding villages were committed by that gang; and that witnesses were afraid to come forward to give evidence against accused owing to his dangerous character. He threatened people with death or mischief to their property; he openly committed extortion and mischief. He recently committed a daring dacoity close to the town of Dholka, and carried away with others Rs. 5,000 in cash. Witnesses were deterred from giving evidence against him through fear of him. Accused admitted that he was sentenced with Saidu and others to three years' imprisonment but produced evidence to show that he was a respectable trader. He dealt in cotton, grain, bullocks, etc., and had several partners with him; but his income falling short of his expenses, he was obliged to have recourse to gambling, extortion, and plunder. The Magistrate remarked that it appeared from the whole of the evidence that the accused was "a dangerous man"; that he committed extortion and other serious offences; and that it was quite necessary to bind him over. The Magistrate's order was therefore made.

Their Lordships, after hearing the Pleader, rejected the appeal.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Quarter-Master Charged.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Frederick Sturgeon, quarter-master on board the P. and O. Company's s.s. "Delhi," with the theft of some bottles of gin, brandy and champagne to the value of Rs. 108, the property of the Company. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, defended the accused. The charge against the accused was that on the 2nd instant while the cargo was being discharged from the ship the accused was seen lying insensible in hatch No. 2. He was lying on his face, and a broken bottle of champagne and some full bottles of gin, brandy, and champagne were near him. There was also by his side an iron instrument for opening wooden cases. On a report being made to Mr. Charles Clifford, the fifth officer, he went to the place and had the accused brought up on the deck. He found a brandy case forced open. The accused was under the influence of liquor.

The accused stated that he had not committed the theft. He had fallen in the hold by accident. Decision was reserved till Monday.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 5.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

423-06	Thakurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesher Dady Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

5-08	S J Jindah Bins Pais vs Maria Pais Bhaishunker K and G.

Long Causes.

435-08	C P D Cunha Abdool Rehman Ibrahim vs Adam Tyeb Matubhoy J and M.
568-08	In person Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Ragoba Javeri M B Chothia Nanu H and Co part heard.
552-07	Ardeshir H D and Co. Jamnadas Vijbhucandas vs Vasantrao Mahbavrao and others Khunderao L and M Bicknell M and R J G and B Payne and Co.
561-08	Bhaisanker K and G Hormusji Maoeckji Mehta vs Arthur N Templeton Edgelow G W and Co.
42-07	Khunderao L and M Sittabai widow and others vs Mathurabai widow Bicknell M and R.
631-08	Mirza M and M Goolam bin Hassam vs Ahmed Karim Mahomed and others Ardeshir H D and Co.
114-08	Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Anim Rogay and others Craigie L and O.
115-08	Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Anim Rogay and others Craigie L and O.
116-08	Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Anim Rogay and other Craigie L and O P S Battliwalla.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

13-08	Bicknell M and R Feroze Jamsetji Mulla Feroze vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B and Co. part heard.
861-08	J R and D Manibai widow and another vs Dwarkadas Chottalal Mansookhlal J and H.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

323-04	Tyabji D and Co Moosabhoy Mahemed Sajan vs Yacoobhoy Mahomed Sajan anothers Nanu H and Co Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

397-08	Wadia G and Co Cowasji Jehangir Mody vs Vithaldas Soonderdas Captain and V. For part heard.
634-07	Edgelow G W and Co Bai Putlabai Bapu Sujoo Valinker vs Vinayek Narayen Joshi In person.
172-07	Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.
495-08	Smetham B and C Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.
183-08	Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.
314-08	Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.
841-07	Mansukhlal J and H Shrichand Jetha the firm vs Cursondas Lukhmidas Jamsetji R and D.
292-08	Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.
515-08	Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co.
681-06	Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.
695-07	Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai Kanga and P.
140-07.	Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Essa vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.
396-08	Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P.
906-07	Edgelow G W and Co, Mirza Mahomed Kasham vs Bibi Sakina widow.
572-08	I A Ghandhin Halimabai, widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Salem Mahomed Mistri S B Mehta.
756-07	Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Patel Bart and others Pestonji R and K.
176-05	In person Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co Unwalla and P.
493-05	Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of HIRJIBHOY MANECKJI VASSUNWALLA, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Hirjibhoy Maneckji Vassunwalla, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 11th day of August, 1908, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout British India was granted on the 1st day of December, 1908, to SORABJI RUSTOMJI SUBEDAR and COOVERJI NOWROJI MEHTA, both of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the office of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, their Attorneys, within one calendar month from the date thereof, at the expiration of which the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.—Dated 4th day of December, 1908.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Executors' Attorneys,
14 K Hummum Street, Fort.

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CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.
Byculla, 5th November, 1908.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1908.

A GREAT HISTORIAN.

FIVE years have elapsed since the lamented death of Mr. W. E. H. Lecky. During that period, had he lived, we might have had at least one more of the eloquent and thoughtful volumes with which he delighted a whole generation of readers he burst into fame at the early age of twenty-nine with his history of Rationalism, and the very year of his death, he published in an entirely rewritten form his early book on Irish Political Leaders. We now learn from his widow that when he had finished this latter book, he did not intend to undertake another long work. And probably he was right, as with advancing age the powers of concentration and hard study requisite for literary work of any great length generally flag. Indeed, he must have seen this eight years earlier, for when he finished in 1895 his valuable work on Democracy and Liberty, one of the very few weighty and abiding contributions to political speculation which our generation has made, he may be said to have really given up writing long books. He only published one original book after that; which too was a little volume, though in it he treated, in his highly interesting manner, some of the ethical problems that arise in everyday life. After the publication of the latter book, he devoted himself to reconstructing and expanding his early took on Ireland, and with the publication of this revision his life and literary career ended together. Had life been spared longer he would have given us a volume or two of the pleasant character of his "Map of Life," in which he gathered together the experiences of a lifetime spent in thinking about his surroundings. We might also have expected him to contribute more largely than before to the reviews and magazines. Looking to his literary eminence Mr. Lecky very sparingly wrote for those reviews which would have welcomed anything from his pen. The reason for this is highly creditable to him. "As concentration was to him," writes his widow, "one of the first conditions of good work, he did not often allow his attention to be diverted from the book that he was writing by giving addresses or contributing articles to reviews or magazines, unless he had some special reason for doing so." This was no doubt a self-denying ordinance passed by him against himself, and we wish many more authors would imitate him and set their faces against anything that would divert their attention from the books they are writing. We believe that really good books are getting fewer nowadays owing chiefly to the want of concentration on the part of their writers and to the continuous diversion of their attention from the book to the periodical.

His occasional contributions were therefore very rare. He reserved his best for his books and did not spread himself out in periodicals. But these occasional writings were very interesting, and whenever Mr. Lecky chose to lay aside the composition of the book he had for the time being in hand and to address the readers of a periodical, he was eminently worth reading. His periodical essays did not attract attention merely from the fact of his name being attached to them, as is often the case with some other well-known writers, but on account of their solid intrinsic merits. It was a good idea therefore to collect these stray essays, and Mr. Lecky himself intended, we are told, to publish them in a collected form and with this view he began to revise them. But before he had proceeded very far in the task of revising he was taken away. The volume is now published by his widow under the title "Historical and Political Essays." His widow is herself a literary lady, who has contributed often on historical and political subjects to reviews, and thus has been able to carry out her husband's intentions in this volume. The essays collected in the volume are fourteen in number, and are on a variety of subjects, chiefly historical and biographical. They are not dated, but none of them is of an earlier date than 1890 we believe. In this year he finished his *magnum opus*, the elaborate historical work on Eighteenth Century England, and might well have allowed himself some relaxation after prolonged concentration of energy on that work of about fifteen years. We regret that his widow did not see her way to prefix a biographical sketch of the author, who deserves to have his life recorded. We hope Mr. Lecky was not too much disgusted with the imprudences of some contemporary biographers and has not, like Thackeray and Matthew Arnold and some other eminent men, positively forbidden a set biography of himself. But we have an interesting passage in one of the essays in the present volume, in which he lets us know what he thought on this subject of biography. In the excellent article on his early friend, Dean Milman, which he contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*, a few years before his death, on the appearance of a short life of Milman by his son, more than thirty years after his death, he writes: "Milman appears to have kept no journal. He wrote nothing autobiographical, and he had a strong sense of the chasm that should separate private from public life. It was wholly contrary to his unegotistical nature to make the great public the confidant of his domestic affairs or of his inner feelings, and he was deeply sensible of the injustice which is so often done by biographers in printing unguarded, unqualified opinions and judgments, expressed in the freedom of private correspondence. He acted sternly on this view. Many of the foremost men in England were among his correspondents, but he deliberately burnt their letters. 'I could never bear,' we have heard him say, 'that what was written to me by dear friends in the most unreserved and absolute confidence should, through my fault, be one day dragged before the public.' "This reticence and this strong feeling of the sanctity of friendship and private correspondence, which is now becoming very rare, was one of his most characteristic traits." Here he expresses his own opinion about the vagaries of biographers, and we should not be surprised if he had not also burnt the letters of his friends in his possession, like Milman, and interdicted a "Life and Letters."

In this connection it is curious that we have here in the present volume an autobiographical essay which would at first sight appear to be contradictory of the above views in the same volume. He would seem to have been betrayed into this autobiographical indiscretion by an American editor, for whom he wrote it first as an article some seventeen years ago. We well remember to have read it at the time and were highly impressed. On re-reading it again here that impression is confirmed. But it is no indiscretion which the author has committed. It gives us a peep into the inside of his life no doubt ; but he does not make by any means "the public the confidant of hi domestic affairs of of his inner feelings." He only lifts the veil from a corner of his own mental history and relates what were the influences that gave the bent to his studies in life at the beginning of his career in the early sixties of the last century when he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and before he published his first great book on Rationalism. It is one of the best papers in the volume, and we wish there were more of such papers. It is really a chapter in the history of modern thought, pleasantly written, and it is just in tracing and relating the tendencies of thought, whether in his own times or in other, that he most excelled. Mr. Lecky's views on the Irish question were well-known and commanded respect from their being held by a writer of his position and fair mindedness. In the early part of his career he was disposed to sympathise with the woes of his countrymen—he was born in a family which for several generations held land in Ireland. But when he came to study closely the history of the Union with England for his great historical work, he saw the futility and worse of Home Rule, though he did not cease to feel for his poor and deluded countrymen. Altogether this thin volume deserves to be read both for its intrinsic merits and for the sake of its great author who for long occupied the foremost rank among contemporary English historians.

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THE LORDS REFORMING THEMSELVES. THE number of Englishmen, who are not merely cranks or extremists, who do not consider the continuance of the House of Lords as essential is so small as to be negligible, but there is another body, composed of adherents of both parties, Conservatives and Liberals, who consider that a certain amount of reform is necessary. "To end or mend" has become a household phrase and there have been several members of the present Parliament, men belonging to the first category and some of these members of the Government, who have not hesitated to say that the alternative is impossible—that ending is the only solution. The wiser counsels of the many have found a remarkable expression in the report of the Lords' Committee on themselves. At present the full assembly consists of a little over six hundred, but the majority rarely if ever appear. Thus the reduction of the number eligible to sit would involve no great hardship on anyone while, at the same time, gaining the ultimate end that the House of Lords would obtain a reputation for being a working body. As regards other reductions, the Bishops are to be cut down from twenty-four to eight, which means that they are to be reduced in equal proportion to the rest of the House, evidently on the principle that one Bishop to twenty-five Peers is a fair allowance in a place where matters chiefly temporal are discussed. The statement regarding the self-governing Colonies is somewhat vague, as it is not quite clear whether existing Peers are to be nominated or whether the nominees are to be made Peers. To be thoroughly satisfied they will probably demand the latter. The fourth recommendation of creating four life Peers annually, entitled to sit without election, is a transparent attempt to secure a reasonable infusion of the spirit prevalent at the time in the Lower House, while the restriction of the powers of creating Peers is, equally obviously, a reply to the recently made threat that the Government would attempt to swamp the Chamber by conferring unlimited titles. We say attempt, because it is extremely doubtful whether even a Government four times as strong as the present could prevail upon the King to sign the necessary Patents. So far the attempt seems to be to limit the number of voters in the House, and it raises a picture, with which only Mr. Gilbert could deal properly in a revised "Iolanthe," of a mass meeting of Peers at the Albert Hall or Trafalgar-square, all seeking each other's votes.

But the reform goes much deeper. India is not to expect direct representation and, in view of relation of the natives of India to the Crown, such would seem to be a legal impossibility as well as, under the present condition of progress in India, undesirable. India, however, is to have very adequate representation if the scheme be carried into effect. Lord Curzon's proposal that ex-Viceroys should certainly find a seat in the Lords is accepted and extended to all posts of a similar nature, and following that is a medley list which is not quite comprehensible and we must wait to see what exactly is inferred. We take it that the reforms intend that special experience should replace the present hereditary rights though on this point, we confess, it is impossible, at present, to be quite clear. Governors and also Lieutenant-Governors have usually had experience which makes it desirable that they should have a voice in the control of affairs, unharassed by the expense and uncertainty of an election, and in some cases the same may be said of Chief Commissioners, but we can see no reason for including First Class Political Agents—Residents—in the list, and, in fact, regard such an inclusion is likely to be detrimental to the dignity of the House. One fact in the scheme it is impossible not to observe. The House of Lords is essentially a Conservative body, and the East being so largely concerned, the chances would seem to be that of those who are not Peers two would be likely to be Conservative to every one Liberal. If this proved to be the case the nature of the House as regards its opinions would remain the same as at present, but it would undoubtedly gain in efficiency. With all their good points the committee's recommendations are not perfect and if they were thoroughly threshed out would probably become even more valuable.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT. QUESTIONS in Parliament concerning India crowd one another on the notice papers, but as a rule they elicit little, in the way of official response, beyond an assurance that the matter is receiving attention or is still under consideration. In those reported this morning a slight variation is made in the formula : "It is a difficult situation, and I do not think it wise to make any general statement." All questions concerning India involve difficult situations, especially that relating to the establishment of a special tribunal to deal with sedition and anarchy. Meantime, however, the offenders in these directions continue their nefarious practices, and although the post office, as we stated the other day, would confiscate treasonable literature if they discovered it, the fact remains that reams of such material reaches India every mail. Yesterday, for example, a sheaf of leaflets reached us from London, containing matter which would bring the writers within the clutches of the law in this country. "Two historic documents" is the title of the latest attempt to stir up race against race and bring the Government into hatred and contempt. It begins with the declaration that "the tyrant has issued a new edition of the Proclamation of 1858, which was styled by fools 'The Magna Charta of India.' When the so-called Queen's Proclamation was first published our patriotic ancestors were still carrying on that glorious revolutionary struggle for the liberty of Hindustan. They issued a counter Proclamation to warn Indians against the danger of submitting to the Feringhee rule through delusions and false hopes. The tyrant has repeated his falsehood . . . let us repeat our ancestors' prophetic warning." So they republish the counter-proclamation of the Begum of Oudh and of Khan Bahadur Khan, concluding the screed with "Blessed be the day when a United India raises up the flag of liberty from the dust of 1857 and plants it on the triumphant top of the Himalayas to the glory of man and to the honour of God." The need of such steps as were advocated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies becomes more pressing, and His Majesty's Ministers would be better employed considering them than such trifles as Licensing Bills and "contracting-out" clauses.

MAJOR A. J. MACNAB, I.M.S., is posted for political employ.

MR. A. G. BARR acts as Assistant Secretary, Finance Department of India.

THE Bank of Bengal rate remains at 6 per cent. this week.

M. R. RAI BAHADUR Valaiyathur Vankyya Avargal is gazetted Government Epigraphist for India, vice Dr. Sten Konow resigned.

THE proceedings of the Conference of Co-operative Credit Society Registrars at Simla are published in Blue Book form, but contain little not already made public.

DR. DENISON ROSS, Director of Records with the Government of India, is gazetted for six months' leave, from the 28th proximo Mr. H. Claughton to officiate.

THE Honours List on the first proximo s likely to be a long one, and it is stated that the concessions to the Army, foreshadowed in the King's recent letter, will be published simultaneously.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's steamer "Arabia" were Sir E. and Lady John, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Crawford and the Misses Crawford, Sir W. and Lady and Miss Cruickshank, and Mr. J. D. Inverarity.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

"INDIAN CRISIS."

The Swedish Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

I QUOTE the above heading from the "Daily Mail," which has started a Press campaign against Lord Minto principally because he did not proceed to Calcutta immediately after the attempted assassination of Sir Andrew Fraser, as, say the friends of the ex-Viceroy, Lord Curzon would have done. It was on Wednesday that the "Mail," echoing the talk in certain not uninfluential quarters, began a series of pungent paragraphs on the situation as follows :—"Why," asks a correspondent, "is Lord Minto shooting in Bikaneer when his agents are being shot in Calcutta ?" The fact that the Viceroy read the King's Proclamation at Jodhpore instead of in the capital was the subject of many comments. Why, it is asked, is he not on the scene of action ?" In parenthesis, the Proclamation was more Lord Minto's idea than Lord Morley's but apparently the Viceroy, unlike his immediate predecessor, has with all his excellent qualities no eye for stage effects. This morning the "Mail" gives the greatest possible prominence to an article headed "By an Anglo-Indian" described as "an official of wide experience, whose knowledge of the native mind is not without bias of sympathy"—a description that fits the well-known authority who, for good reasons, I believe to be the author of this rather remarkable, not to say startling communication. His first proposition is that the gravity of the situation in India is not realised at Home and for this he blames Lord Minto. "The public may perhaps have supposed that the danger cannot be imminent as long as the Viceroy can go shooting in Bikaneer. Now that he has announced his determination to cut several days out of his holiday (*sic*) and to proceed to Calcutta before the end of the month, they may begin to realise that there is danger in the air." Space prevents my reproducing all the serious statements made by this evidently well-informed writer, but I must give in his own words the serious accusation he brings against some of the King-Emperor's feudatories. "That the Native States are affected cannot be doubted. The Rajputs we hope and believe are loyal to the British Raj ; but there are other States in which the leaven of treason has long been working. Their chiefs look on with wonder at every manifestation of our weakness. The conviction that we have lost our grip on the country has either induced or compelled them to subscribe to the funds of treason and to shed the light of their countenance on the disturbers of the peace." People are asking who the Princes are who, according to the Mail's informant, have actually subscribed to to the "funds of treason." The writer goes on to say: "The Maharathas are an imminent menace ; their activity is almost as manifest as their hatred, and Poona is a hot-bed of treason." He concludes by what may be considered by some an anti-climax, though he thinks the expedient is not so simple as it seems. "The people of India have forgotten our strength. Lord Kitchener's new concentration of troops has withdrawn the soldier from the eye of the native. In Lord Roberts' time both British and Native troops marched through the country when changing stations. It is twenty-five years since a British regiment marched, and fifteen years since a native regiment was seen marching, through Bengal." The "Daily Telegraph" in its leading article of last Monday, which Reuter briefly summarised, says :—"Ill-advised persons in the last ten days have spoken of "bewilderment." There is none. India can be held, and we shall hold it. Of that there is no doubt. Once the people of the country are thoroughly roused for the work of localising sedition in its most mischievous centres, it will soon be apparent, even to the maddest of the Extremists, that some fundamental facts about Indian conditions and the British character have been forgotten by the preachers and perpetrators of crime and outrage." Certainly there is no "bewilderment" but there is a clearer appreciation of the extreme difficulty of the problem facing Lord Morley and of the necessity for proceeding more cautiously than some of the Secretary of State's self-constituted advisers probably desire. The "Daily Telegraph" possibly has these well-meaning but not fully-informed persons in mind when it goes on to say :—"To those, whether in London or Calcutta, who are responsible for the maintenance of our Imperial dominion and of our moral credit in the East, it is not too soon to offer a warning. For Lord Morley's desire to convince the native mind of the sincerity of our sympathy we have every respect. But no boon will be valued if it does not evidently appear to have been bestowed out of our strength, and if it can be thought to have been wrung from our fears. That is now the essential principle to be remembered in grappling with the work that lies before us. What is needed, above all, is a stern and salutary interval in which agitators shall be made to feel the weight of our hand." Again: "Half-measures never were and never will be of any avail in Asia or of other than mischievous effect. We have proved that we can legislate and administer. It is time to do something more important. It is the hour to show that we can rule. Otherwise nothing can be more certain than this, that for all the reluctance and hesitation we may now display we and India will have to pay at compound interest an account of death and suffering such as we cannot now conceive." The "Globe" would like to see the military power in India giving a demonstration of its existence and its readiness to act ; the India Office stiffened and sentiment thrown out of the window ; and a plain intimation to the "white Baboos in the House of Commons and the Press" that the instigators of rebellion in India are not to receive encouragement from the British Legislature. As to throwing sentiment out of the window Sir Henry Cotton, who I suppose would be regarded by the "Globe." as the Chief of the "White Baboos," is beginning to be anxious respecting the reforms foreshadowed in the Royal Proclamation. Ten days ago I heard December 14th mentioned as the date on which Lord Morley's anticipated statement would be made. Sir Henry Cotton's inquiry on the subject only elicited from Mr. Buchanan the answer that Lord Morley "expects" to make a statement before the end of the Session. The hon. member for East Nottingham tried the patience of the House in pressing Mr. Buchanan for a more definite announcement, but the Under Secretary declined to give any further promise. Mr. Rees had on the notice paper the following question :—"To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether in view of the sedition which prevails in Bengal the Government will postpone the announcement of measures of reform in India till after the conclusion of the present Session."

THE SWEDISH VISIT.

Naturally the visit of King Gustav has not excited the same degree of interest or curiosity that was aroused by the presence in our midst of the two French Presidents (M. Loubet and M. Fallieres), but of the heads of the smaller Kingdoms who have been the valued guests of the nation and of the Sovereign under the present reign none has received a more friendly welcome than that accorded to the ruler of Sweden. Although we took sides with Norway when the latter separated from Sweden we had no ill-will to the latter country. Quite the contrary. This is and has been recognised by our Scandinavian friends, who are delighted to see in the reception given by England to their admirable King evidence that as a people they have not suffered any diminution of power in the eyes of the rest of the world by the severance referred to. The fact that King Gustav has democratic leanings contributed to the heartiness with which the populace received him in London and has not, of course, in any way militated against his welcome at the English Court. In the felicitous speech made by King Edward at the State Banquet on Tuesday he truly observed :—"Our two countries have always had so much in common in regard to our liberal Institutions, our love of the Sea and our industries, especially the agricultural industry. Similarly King Gustavus, in the course of his remarks at the Guildhall—uttered by the way in almost faultless English—pointed out that the bonds which have united England and Sweden for such a long time "have their source in the traditional freedom and liberty which have always reigned in the two countries and which have greatly influenced the characters of the two peoples." One event in connection with the Royal visit has a special interest for Indian readers. I allude to the King of Sweden's reception of Mr. Gustaf Roos who is well-known in many European countries in connection with the Nordenfelt guns and who, it is not generally known, is the father of the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Frontier Province. Mr. Roos who resides in England and has an English wife was summoned to Windsor in order that he might receive on behalf of his distinguished son the insignia of the military Order of the Sword.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Mr. Balfour has been predicting that the coming year is likely to be one of critical importance in the fortunes of the Empire and of the Unionist Party. His more enthusiastic friends interpret this as meaning that in Mr. Balfour's opinion there will be an appeal to the country at a very early date and they are certainly spoiling for a fight. I happened to meet the wife of a Cabinet Minister the other day and half seriously I asked her if she could tell me what if any foundation there was for this anticipation of an approaching general. "Oh ! it won't take place for years," was her reply. Both in her case and in that of the eager Tariff Reformers the wish I presume was father to the thought. At the time of writing we are still in ignorance as to what the Press intend to do with the Licensing Bill. The general expectation is that they will refuse to have anything to do with the measure notwithstanding the bench of bishops who almost to a man are in favour of the Bill. Mr. Asquith may know more about the feeling of the country with regard to the drink question, but I shall be greatly surprised if he goes to the constituencies with the cry of "Down with the House of Lords," unless the cry is based on something more than their Lordships' rejection of the Licensing Bill.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN."

This has not been a very happy week for the suffragettes ; in fact they have had one or two rather nasty checks. Perhaps the most important is their failure over the determined attempt they made to drag the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary to Leeds Assizes for the trial of the man and woman charged with taking part in an unlawful assembly on the occasion of Mr. Asquith's visit to that city last month. The suffragettes obtained sub-pœnas but they did not realise how resourceful the present Law Officers of the Crown are. To their astonisment and indignation the agitating ladies woke up one fine morning to learn that an application was to be made to the Courts for a rule to nullify the sub-pœnas. The rule was granted by two Judges—Justices Bigham and Walton—on Monday and made absolute on Wednesday on the ground that the object of the defendants was not to secure justice but to cause annoyance and inconvenience to the two Ministers. Both defendants at Leeds were found guilty and Mr. Justice Pickford ordered them to be bound over to come up for judgment if called upon. The female defendant Mrs. Jennie Baues refused and goes to prison for six weeks' incarceration in the second division. Mr. Curtis Bennett, the Metropolitan Magistrate, having returned from his holiday, was invited to-day to transfer Mrs. Pankhurst and the other suffragettes now languishing in Holloway Gaol from the second to the first division. "I see no reason," said Mr. Curtis Bennett, "to make any change. They can come out of prison to-day if they like. All they have to do is to enter into their own recognizances and find a surety. They would have no difficulty in doing that, but prefer to remain where they are." As an instance of the growing impatience with the methods of the suffragettes I may refer to what happened at a meeting in Bristol where they interrupted Mr. Birrell in the usual vulgar fashion. An appeal by the Chairman to the stewards not to use more violence than was necessary in ejecting the disturbers was met by loud cries of dissent. I am not sure that we shall not soon have a demand for the revival of the ducking-stool as a mode of punishing these political termagants. Next Thursday a meeting will be held at the Westminster Palace Hotel "for the purpose of constituting a Men's Committee for opposing Female Suffrage." The preliminary notice is signed amongst others by the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Dunraven, the Earl of Craven, Lord Rothschild, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Lister, Lord Weardale (formerly the Hon. Philip Stanhope), Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Professor Sir E. Ray Lankester, Mr. Belfort Bax (the well known Socialist), Mr. Protherts, Editor of the "Quarterly Review" and other men of weight.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The following announcement in the shape of a handbill has reached me —

Westbourne Park Chapel

INDIA.

On FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20,
IN THE
LECTURE HALL,
LALA LAJPAT RAI
(Political Prisoner, Educationist, and Reformer)
WILL SPEAK ON
The Situation in India.
QUESTIONS TO FOLLOW.

Chair to be taken at 8-15 by
DR. CLIFFORD.

Collection at the door for Expenses, and for the Sufferers from the Hyderabad Floods.

I call attention to the manner in which Lala Lajpat Rai is described on the bill. As for Dr. Clifford—well, his lending his chapel for such a lecture and consenting to preside will not surprise anybody who has heard or read his "views" about India.

REFORMING THE LORDS.

SWEEPING SUGGESTIONS.

A Limited Chamber.

INDIA'S POSITION.

COLONIAL REPRESENTATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The Report of the Lords' Committee on the Reform of the House of Lords recommends that persons entitled to sit in the House of Lords shall be called "Lords of Parliament," the Peerage alone not carrying right.

The hereditary Peers will elect two hundred representatives for the duration of each Parliament.

The Bishops will be represented by the Archbishops and by eight elected Bishops, and the Self-Governing Colonies by the nominees of their respective Governments.

The Committee also recommends the yearly creation of four Life Peers, who will be entitled to sit without election, the total number not to exceed forty.

The reports adds that the powers of creating Peers should be restricted.

The Committee is unable to make any specific recommendations regarding India. Native representation presents formidable and perhaps insurmountable obstacles, but the Committee thinks that the presence of ex-Viceroys and other qualified officials connected with the administration of India would always ensure full consideration by the House of Lords of all questions affecting the interests of India.

The Committee recommends that the following should be entitled to sit without election, namely: Peers who have formerly served as Cabinet Ministers, ex-Viceroys, ex-Governors-General, former heads of departments, ex-Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners, Residents of the first class in India, ex-Governors of New Zealand, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Hongkong and Straits Settlements, former Ambassadors, former Speakers of the House of Commons, also Peers who have attained, while on the active list, the rank of Vice-Admiral or Lieutenant-General and Peers who have served ten years in the House of Commons.

THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

Austrian Military Movement.

TWENTY BATTALIONS SENT TO BOSNIA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The "Pester Lloyd" states that twenty battalions of troops have been ordered to Bosnia.

LATERS.

An agreement between Turkey and Montenegro, rounding off the frontier in order to avoid future quarrels, has been concluded.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

In yesterday's debate on foreign affairs in the Italian Chamber, Signor Fortes, the ex-Premier, condemned Austria's violation of the Treaty of Berlin. Italy's loyalty to the Triple Alliance, he said, was becoming daily more difficult owing to excessive Austrian armaments. He urged the strengthening of Italy's military forces.

COTTON INDUSTRY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Churchill's Suggestion Accepted.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The Manchester executive of the card-room workers has accepted Mr. Churchill's invitation to a conference to be held in London, between cotton employers and operatives, to consider a scheme for the automatic adjustment of wages.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Withdrawn.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Mr. Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, said that the Government did not propose to proceed with the Education Bill to-morrow, as it would be a waste of time to discuss "contracting out" until a settlement had been reached, as he hoped it might be.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith announced that the Education Bill would be withdrawn.

LOOTING AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Benefits of a Revolution.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Twenty-four people have been killed during the looting at Port-au-Prince.

AVALANCHE IN VENETIA.

Whole Village Destroyed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

An avalanche has overwhelmed the village of Pra in Venetia. Thirty-one persons have been killed.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

The Transvaal Problem.

ANARCHISTS AND THE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

HOME CHARGES AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, following on a series of questions regarding the treatment of Indians in South Africa, Dr. Rutherford asked: "Is not this harsh treatment creating great indignation in India?"

Colonel Seely: "I do not think it wise to make any general statement. It is a difficult situation."

Replying to Mr. Rees, with reference to the representations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and other bodies, urging the immediate establishment of a special tribunal, Mr. Buchanan said: "The whole subject is being considered with the care which it demands. Lord Morley is unable at present to say anything further."

Mr. Hart-Davies and Sir Henry Seymour King protested against the increase of Home charges of the Indian Army.

Mr. Buchanan replied that a despatch had been received, setting forth objections of a detailed and technical character, which could not well be summarized.

He had already stated that the report of the Romer Committee would not be submitted to the House, and it was impossible to submit the Government of India's despatch separately.

DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG.

More Criticism of the Kaiser.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The debate in the Reichstag concluded yesterday.

The House referred all the motions to the Committee of Procedure.

The Conservatives refused to co-operate with the Committee.

LATER.

The Berlin papers generally agree that the Constitutional debate in the Reichstag has been practically without result though it constitutes an advance in the direction of a parliamentary regime.

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

Meeting at the Mansion House.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House last evening on behalf of the Hyderabad Relief Fund. The Lord Mayor presided.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David Barr, who moved a resolution expressing sympathy with the Nizam and his subjects, in appealing for funds, delivered an address illustrated by views showing the havoc wrought by the floods.

Mr. Buchanan seconded the resolution.

INTERNATIONAL NAVAL CONFERENCE.

Prize Court to be Established at the Hague.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

An International Naval Conference meets at the Foreign Office, to-day, to elaborate a code of international law by which an international Prize-Court at the Hague will decide cases,

The six great powers, Spain, Holland, America and Japan will be represented.

The discussions will be of a highly technical and prolonged character comprising the question of contraband aid, the treatment of neutral ships.

INTERVIEW WITH THE SHAH.

Constitution Confronted with Difficulties.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The Shah in an interview with Reuter's correspondent at Teheran emphatically asserted his belief that a constitution was necessary for the advancement of Persia in the well being of the people, but in view of the existence of two opposing parties he feared that a hasty decision would cause disturbances.

The Council of State would deal with the question. The members would not be deputies, but he hoped that it would ultimately develop with an important assembly.

THE "YUGANTAR."

Seditious Leaflets.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

Two more issues of the seditious "Yugantar" leaflets have appeared in Calcutta during the past two days.

DACCA BRIBERY CASE.

Hearing Resumed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

The hearing was continued at Dacca yesterday of the case in which a Mahomedan Sub-Divisional Officer is charged with bribery.

LADY CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT NOT MAINTAINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, DECEMBER 4.

To-day's bulletin by Major Evans and Captain Lucas is as follows:—"The slight improvement in Her Excellency's condition is not maintained."

THE ACCIDENT AT SAHARANPUR.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 4.

From information late to hand regarding the railway accident at Saharanpur, it appears that the up mail train was running about 20 minutes late, and had stopped at Mustafabad for the "line clear," while the down mail was about 15 minutes late and had passed Barara, taking the "line clear" at full speed.

The up mail driver had hardly gone a mile from the Mustafabad distant signal, when he saw the down mail coming, and slackened speed, and had apparently stopped dead when his train was run into. This accounts for the up mail engine-men escaping, while the down mail engine staff were killed outright.

No European passengers were killed, some of the escapes being miraculous ones. The number of Indian passengers killed cannot yet be actually ascertained, but the number is reported to be large. The main line is single.

MANAGER'S REPORT.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

"The Manager, N. W. Railway, reports as follows regarding yesterday's accident on his Railway:—

Just returned from the scene of the accident. All the engine crew and second guard of No. 4 down and one fireman of No. 3. up were killed and thirteen third-class passengers were killed or died subsequently. Total killed, eighteen, and the injured are reported as twenty, including one European slightly.

The accident occurred about one mile from Mstafabad on the Barara side. The Driver of No. 3 up saw No. 4 down coming, and slowed down. The other driver probably saw No. 3 up, but thought it was at the station, as Mustafabad's signals were visible from the site of the accident.

An enquiry will be held to-morrow morning in the presence of the Senior Government Inspector and the Magistrate as to the cause of the mistake in the line clears.

The line will be blocked till to-morrow evening. The authorities have ordered the diversion of the Bombay mails via Delhi, Umballa and Kalka."

LATER.

The trains which collided in the Barara-Mustafabad accident were the mail trains, which are practically the only means of through communication between Bombay and the whole of the Punjab. They are liable to be filled at this season of the year with civil and military officers and globe-trotters.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Charge against a Pleader.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

Warrants against the two accused were issued, by Mr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, in the case in which the Raja of Narajole, Midnapore, charges Babu Mohendra Nath Dass, pleader, and Norendra Nath Phari, with criminal breach of trust in regard to Rs. 30,000 deposited with them, in connection with a mortgage bail of Rs. 15,000 each to be allowed.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

New Workshops.

PROBABLE SITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 4.

It is probable that Trichinopoly will be selected as the site for the new workshops which the South Indian Railway intend to put up.

Trichinopoly has many advantages over Negapatam, where the present workshops are. The latter are not large enough and there is no room for expansion.

DR. AUREL STEIN.

Visit to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 4.

Dr. Aurel Stein will probably visit Calcutta to lay before the Viceroy specimens of ancient manuscripts and other valuable objects which he discovered during his recent explorations in Chinese Turkistan.

Lord Minto has all along shown a great personal interest in Dr. Stein's work.

THEFT OF JUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

Sentences of one year's rigorous imprisonment each have been passed by the Magistrate of Kushtea upon six persons found stealing jute from trains upon the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

Fifth Day's Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 4.

At the Chief Court to-day Mr. Swayn's evidence was continued in the Multan murder trial, the Government Advocate first informing the Court that he had examined the carriage in which Miss Taylor was murdered and did not think it necessary for the jury to see it.

In reply to Mr. Ganpat Rai, Mr. Swayn said when he got into the carriage at Montgomery Shuldham said distinctly the carriage felt dull and miserable, but counsel pointed out that at the preliminary enquiry witness said Shuldham's words were, "I feel dull and miserable."

The Court further called attention to the fact that in his examination-in-chief at Multan, witness also stated words were carriage feels dull and miserable.

Continuing, witness said the only part of Shuldham's luggage he noticed was the leather hand-bag. Witness noticed no stains the on leather bag or Shuldham's clothes when the latter got out at Multan.

In reply to Mr. Narayan, witness said Mullins wore a white jacket at Khandewal. He did not join Shuldham in devotional exercises.

Jamal Din, Head Constable at Khandewal, spoke to getting a couple of intermediate tickets for Shuldham on September 10. Shuldham wore a white suit at Khandewal.

A Multan constable, who also bought tickets for Shuldham, said the latter wore a khaki coat and green tie.

The jury asked if witness knew what necktie. Guard Sullivan said he was collecting tickets at Multan Cantonment on September 10. He saw both prisoners pass the gate. They were among the first few to leave the station, Shuldham wore a dirty white suit. Witness did not notice if Shuldham carried luggage. Both prisoners walked at an ordinary pace.

A Multan tum-tumwalla spoke to driving the two prisoners from the station to Inspector Shuldham's house. They had a leather bag; bedding and another article. They told witness to drive fast in the ordinary manner of voice.

Kanai, previously a dhobi to Inspector Shuldham, deposed to washing clothes given him by the Inspector some time about the murder of Miss Taylor. He saw red spots on some of the clothes. The spots were about the size of a two anna piece.

Cross-examined witness said there were other clothes in his house that day. He washed Shuldham's things separate from the other.

Witness thought the stains were of blood, because of red colour. He had often bad to wash clothes for prisoner Shuldham before. Eight or ten days after returning the clothes witness' statement was recorded by the police. Previously a policeman came to his house and asked if there were stains on clothes. Witness had replied in the affirmative. Witness did not see the spot at first because of the mud on the clothes.

In reply to the Foreman, witness could not say whether or not mud had been caused by hand,

Sergeant White, Calcutta Police, gave evidence of bringing Shuldham under arrest from Calcutta. Shuldham had a leather bag and various clothes and on the way several times wanted to get the bag. The bag never left witness charge between Calcutta and Multan. Witness identified the bag and clothes in Court.

In reply to prisoner Shuldham, witness said he was told in Calcutta that prisoner was arrested on suspicion of murder. Witness never looked for blood stains on the holland suit prisoner was wearing, nor did he notice whether it was clean or dirty.

Shuldham here pointed out that in the lower Court witness said the suit was clean. When they started from Calcutta.

Witness continued that in his opinion the suit was clean; his statement at Multan was correct.

Prisoner Shuldham pointed out other discrepancie sbetween witness' statement here and at Multan. He said Inspector Marshall first saw stains on he leather bag at Multan and examined the bag for a minute or so before catching sight of the stains. In the lower Court witness said the stains were seen immediately.

Sergt White here examined the bag and the stains inside appeared now to be the same. as those he saw on September 24. Witness said he signed his name on the bag and clothes on September 24, not on the holland coat.

Shuldham pointed out that in the Lower Court witness said he did sign the coat.

Witness admitted he must have got muddled.

Shuldham replied:—Are you in the habit of getting muddled? Dou you, as a police officer, often get muddled up in so important a case as a murder case?

Further discrepancies were pointed out by Shuldham between witness's two statements as to whether there were lamps burning.

When the clothes were examined.

As to pocket-book witness contined the prisone wanted it in the train, but did not mention it before and as to whether he was present when the prisoner was searched. Finally witness corrected himself and said he looked on at the rearch from the doorway.

Sergeant Henderson, Calcutta Police, deposed to accompanying Sergeant White with Shuldham.

Shuldham again conducted the cross-examination himself.

Witness said he had heard some talk that Shuldham had been arrested in a murder case. He did not hear of it officially and attached no importance to the talk. Witness did not remember seeing the contents of a bill at Delhi Station headed "Multan Murder Case," nor reading in the paper that a Eurasian (Mullins) had been arrested at Pindi implicating Shuldham. At Delhi he saw a poster offering Rs.1,000 reward forinformation in connection with the murder. Even then he did not really think Shuldham was suspected, but began to have a kind of suspicion that Shuldham might be implicated. When they started from Calcutta the holland suit that Shuldham wore was neither clean nor yet dirty. During the journey Shuldham had a bible and a prayer book, from which he read generally in chapter in the morning and a chapter in the evening. Shuldham frequently indulged in prayer, slept well, ate well and was just in an ordinary state of mind,

Here the Courts rose for the day.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

LIFE AGAIN IMPERILLED.

Three Bengalis Arrested.

EMBARKATION FOR CEYLON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

The arrest at Tuticorin is reported by the "Indian Daily News" of three Bengalis, alleged to have gone there from Calcutta via Colombo, to intercept Sir Andrew Fraser.

LATER.

Sir Andrew Fraser embarked yesterday at Tuticorin for Ceylon, the usual police guard accompanying him.

It appears that the three Bengalis, who arrived at Tuticorin the day before he reached that place, are under arrest, but have not been identified.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

A Secret Society.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

The "Englishman" states that the authorities have information of the existence of a secret society, the members of which are sworn to commit outrages on officials, and that this is the reason of such elaborate precautions at Government House and Belvedere.

BIGHATI DACOITY CASE.

Another Serampore Dacoity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

The hearing of the Bighati dacoity case, before the Sub-Divisional Officer at Serampore, has been postponed till to-morrow, in consequence of the absence of three of the accused who are on trial in a similar case, in Midnapore and Dacca.

Meanwhile, another dacoity case at Serampore is reported, in which a Hindu Brahmin has been arrested.

THE MISSING CHIEF OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRSPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

No News so far has been received in Calcutta of the missing boat from the Lightship "Torch." Mr. Witt has a young wife in Calcutta. The "Retriever" is recoaling and going about again. It is surmised that Witt went about fishing and that boat was carried out to sea by the tide.

EARTHQUAKE AT KANGRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 4.

A correspondent writes to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" from Palanpur that a somewhat severe earthquake occurred early on Tuesday in the Kangra Valley, The inhabitants rushed out of their houses shouting from fear, crows cawed, and dogs barked. No damage is reported,

SIR EDMUND BARROW.

Arrived at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, DECEMBER 4.

Sir Edmund and Lady Barrow arrived at Madras this morning and are staying at Government House, Guindy, as guests of their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley.

SEASON IN BOMBAY.

THE following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 2nd December:—

No rain during week. Rainfall for season generally sufficient, but more needed in places for late kharif crops and rabi cultivation. Standing crops slightly damaged by grass-hoppers in parts Ahmednagar and withering for want of sufficient moisture in parts Nasik, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Cotton damaged by insects in parts of Hyderabad. Crops in good condition elsewhere. Kharif harvesting completed in Kolaba, almost over in Panch Mahals, Poona and Satara, and generally in progress elsewhere. Threshing commenced in parts Kolaba and East Khandesh, and continues in parts Sind, Kaira, Thana, Kanara, West Khandesh and Nasik. Picking of cotton in progress in parts Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, East and West Khandesh and Baroda. Rabi sowing completed in East Khandesh, almost over in Poona, and continues in parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Konkan, Nasik, Gujarat Native states and Cutch. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik, and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Cutch. Supply of drinking water generally sufficient. Water for irrigation generally adequate except in parts Nasik. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen in Gujarat and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 32 to 42 per cent., in Gujarat 14 to 55 per cent., in Konkan 18 to 31 per cent., in Deccan 22 to 47 per cent., and in Karnatak 32 to 72 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 21st Nov. gratuitous—Bijapur 362.

MAJOR A. J. MACNEL, I.M.S., who recently completed his tenure as Civil Surgeon, Simla, now goes in similar capacity to Peshawar.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain L. J. M. Deas, I. M. S. to be Civil Surgeon, Khyber Agency.

Lieutenant J. A. Bretton to be Assistant Political Agent, Dir and Swat.

Mr. W. Fanshawe to be Assistant Master, Mayo College Ajmer.

The new workshops which are to be built for the South Indian Railway are likely to be erected at Trichinopoly.

Dr. Stein, Central Assam Explorer, probably visits Calcutta before proceeding home.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain P. N. Leslie to be Major provisionally, and Lieut. D. D. Wilson to be Captain.

The following I. M. S. Officers are permitted to retire:—Colonel H. B. Briggs from 1st proximo; Colonel W. G. H. Henderson from 14th ultimo; and Lieut. Colonel W. H. W. Elliot from 15th ultimo.

The following Army Officers also retire:—Lieut. Colonel P. T. Melvill from 19th ultimo and Major O. C. Argles from 20th ultimo.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred on Hon. Major R. M. Cowley, E. I. R. Volunteer Rifles, and Hon. Chaplain Archdeacon W. A. G. Suckman, 2nd Calcutta Volunteers.

Major H. W. Rushton, R. E., officiates as Superintending Engineer, Eastern Bengal and Assam, vice Mr. Sweet on leave.

Captain J. B. MacGeorge, R. E., is posted as an Executive Engineer, Rajputana Public Works.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following Finance Department postings are gazetted:—Mr. E. H. Burke to be Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Delhi.

Mr. Chunilal to be Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal.

Mr. A. C. Gupta to be Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Calcutta.

Mr. Jagat Prasad to be Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Calcutta.

Mr. Gobind Chritamon Chatre to be Inspector of Local Fund Accounts Central Provinces, vice Mr. Mudaliar retired. Mr. A. G. Barr to officiate as Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, India, vice Mr. Worgan posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S. is appointed to represent Bengal upon the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

Mr. A. S. Fleming resigned the I. C. S, from 1st ultimo.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. F. P. B. Wood is posted to the office of Examiner, Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Captain F. S. H. Baldrey C.V.D., is posted to the Central Province.

Mr, D. A. D. Aitcheson is posted to be second Superintendent C.V.D., Madras.

Mr. W. E. Mellor is gazetted Assistant Accountant-General, United Provinces.

Assistant Engineer R. A. Clark R.I.M., resigns the service.

Mr. H. Lawton from leave goes as Assistant Engineer to Eastern Bengal State Railway.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 4.

Mr. C. J. Hogg, Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Southern Circle, Bangalore, acts as Postmaster-General, Madras vice Mr, A.G. Harrison, who has been granted three months' leave.

Mr. G. W. Stanyon is to officate as Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service.

Owing to ill health Mr. Archibald Read has resigned his appointment as Official Assignee.

Mr. J. R. Bransen, who acted for him for some time, has been appointed to succeed him.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Six-Anna Messages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 4.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce have communicated to the Government of India their approval of the proposed minimum of the six anna telegram provided that the six anna telegram is not to come under the rules at present in force against the four-anna telegram, namely, that such telegrams cannot be received for transmission on Sundays and four principal holidays.

DANCE AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON. DECEMBER 4,

Under the auspices of the Portuguese Club, recently formed in Rangoon, and which has now 75 members on its rolls, a very successful Social and Dance was given last night in their Airy Club Rooms in Sparks Street. This function, which was a decided success, was given by way of perpete attendance.

The only toast of the evening was the "Pious Memory of St. Francis Xavier, which was duly honoured. The Club rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion and great praise was due to the Secretary and managing committee for the success achieved.

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND has resumed charge of the Geological Survey Department of India.

GENERAL LAKE, who was recently appointed Quarter-Master General in India, has resigned that post as his services are required in Canada. His successor in India has not yet been appointed so the departmental arrangements made when General Slater left will continue for the present.

ON relief by Mr. Pritchard in the post of Accountant-General, Punjab, Mr. Adiee remains at Lahore as Deputy Accountant-General and for the present at least Mr. Dukoff Gordon goes to Shillong as Deputy Accountant General, Mr. Mitra standing fast in Bengal.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, Nov. 20, (PARIS, Nov. 21.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Accidents and Fires.—A man was killed by an explosion at the Government Powder Works at Whaltham Abbey on Saturday.—A fire broke out on Sunday at the Royal Albert Hospital, Devonport, but the patients were safely removed to another wing of the building.

Ecclesiastical.—The Right Rev. Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Bishop Suffragan of Stepney, has been nominated to succeed the Most Rev. Dr. Maclagan, as Archbishop of York.—The Archbishop of Canterbury on Wednesday fell and tore some of the fibres in a muscle of the thigh. The Archbishop is confined to his bed in consequence.

Election Intelligence.—The retirement of Sir Carne Rasch, Member of Parliament for the Chelmsford Division, Essex, is announced. Mr. G. E. Pretyman has been adopted as the Unionist candidate and Mr. A. H. Dence as the Liberal candidate.

Eton War Memorial.—The King, who was accompanied by the Queen and several other members of the Royal Family, on Wednesday afternoon, formally opened the hall and library erected at Eton College as a memorial of old Etonians who fell in the South African War. The ceremony took place in the new Memorial Hall.

Fairfax Peerage.—In the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords on Tuesday a claim by Albert Kirby Fairfax to the title and dignity of Lord Fairfax of Cameron, in the peerage of Scotland—the second and third holders of the title were the celebrated Parliamentary Generals in the Civil War—was allowed.

Labour.—The promotion of unemployed at the end of October in trade unions making returns was 9·5 per cent., compared with 4·7 per cent. last year.—A national conference on the question of the unemployed will take place in London next month.—Some exciting scenes took place last week at the meeting of thePoplar Borough Council, when an unemployed deputation was received.—Mr. Churchill has proposed a conference to the masters and operatives in in the cotton trade with a view to supplementing the Brooklands agreement by a scheme for ascertaining the actual state of trade.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 12th the Children Bill passed through the report stage after severe criticism. The House discussed some milliary matters on Monday, and sat again on Tuesday and Wednesday, but the business was slight.—The House of Commons on the 12th was in Committee until a late hour on the Port of London Bill. Friday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday were devoted to the report stage of the Licensing Bill.

Swedish Royal Visit.—The King and Queen of Sweden arrived at Windsor on Monday. On Tuesday there was a State banquet. On Wednesday morning the King and Queen of Sweden visited the City, and were entertained by the Corporation at the Guildhall. The King was presented with an Address of Welcome in a gold casket, and cordially acknowledged it. The company then proceeded to the Great Hall, where luncheon was served. The Lord Mayor proposed the health of the Royal guests. King Gustavus in reply, warmly acknowledged the cordiality of the reception accorded to his Queen and himself.

Woman Suffrage.—A demonstration of suffragists was held outside Holloway Gaol on Saturday, and another is announced for to-morrow.—The Home Secretary has declined to allow Miss Pankhurst facilities to write a book in prison—An intention to make a demonstration of protest, when Mr. Lloyd-George addresses a meeting of Liberal women on December 5, has been announced by women suffragists.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Fisher, the leader of the Labour Party, in the Federal Parliament, has formed a Cabinet, in which the takes the offices of Premier and Treasurer.

Canada.—Our Ottawa correspondent says that the evidence of Mr. Gregory, the central figure in the marine agency inquiry at Quebec, sheds a curious light upon administrative methods in Canada.

New Zealand.—The elections took place on Tuesday, and resulted in the return of a majority of supporters of the Government, though a diminished one.

South Africa.—The convictions of a number of Indians for re-entering the Transvaal after deportation have been quashed on appeal.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Tariff.—Our New York correspondent comments on the proceedings in regard to tariff revision before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. He suggests that the time for British diplomacy to interest itself in American tariff law is during the formative stage.

Shooting Tragedy in San Francisco—A man named Haas shot Mr. Heney, the chief prosecutor of the grafters, in open Court on Friday afternoon, and on Saturday committed suicide in gaol.

Relations with Japan.—It is reported that the negotiations will probably be entered into by the United States and Japan concerning their relations in the Far East.

FOREIGN.

China.—The Emperor of China, Kwang-Hsu, died on Saturday afternoon, and the death of the Empress-Dowager, Tze-Hsi, took place on Sunday. A valedictory edict was issued by the Empress-Dowager last Saturday night, in which she reviewed the events of her rule, and referred to the necessity of preparing for the establishment of a constitutional regime in China. Our Peking correspondent says that the predominant feeling he notes there is one of relief that the crisis has passed off so quietly. Noting could be better than the arrangements made by the Chinese Government for maintaining order. An edict has been issued canonizing the late Emperor. A kindly-worded message of sympathy from King Edward has been transmitted to the Prince Regent One feature of the present situation which is attracting attention is the existence in the palace of hoarded wealth which in 1900 amounted to nine millions sterling, and must have increased since. This, it is hoped, may, under the new regime, become productive.

Denmark.—A band of Polish anarchists has been arrested, after killing a Danish farmer and wounding his wife.

Germany.—Prince Bulow was received on Tuesday morning by the Emperor William at the New Palace in Potsdam. An official communique regarding the interview was afterwards publihed which states that the Emperor received a repor from Prince Bulow lasting several hours. The Imperial Chancellor described the feeling manifested by the German people in consequence of the "Daily Telegraph" publication, and the causes of this feeling. He also explained the attitude which he assumed in the debate in the Reichstag on the interpellations. The Emperor received the Chancellor's observations and explanations with great seriousness, and announced his will as follows:—Notwithstanding the exaggerations of public criticism, which he feels to be unjust, he regards it as his highest Imperial duty to safeguard the stability of the policy of the

Empire, without prejudice to constitutional responsibilities. Accordingly, his Majesty approved the declarations made by the Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag, and assured Prince Bulow of his continued confidence. There has been considerable discussion in Berlin as to the result of Prince Bulow's audience of the Emperor, and its effect on the Parliamentary situation. Misgivings are expressed as to the real extent of the Emperor's concession, and as to the significance of his reservation as to "responsibilities imposed by the Constitution." A debate took place in the Reichstag in Berlin last week on the subject of unemployment. A registration of the unemployed in Berlin, Charlottenburg, and the adjoining suburbs was made on Tuesday. The total number of unemployed is given as 41,468. Between 300 and 400 lives have been lost as the result of a colliery explosion in Westphalia. President Fallieres sent a message of sympathy to the Emperor, who answered it in very cordial terms.

Morocco.—An amicable arrangement has been arrived at between Mulai Hafid and Abdul Aziz. The latter will retain all private properties which he inherited from his father, and will receive a pension.

The Casablanca Incident.—The text of the report of the French Commissary of Police on the Casablanca incident has been published in the Paris "Matin."

The Near Eastern Question.—Our Constantinople correspondent says that the Turkish programme for the proposed Conference, which has previously been communicated to the British and possibly to two other Governments, was to be despatched to the six Powers on Wednesday. It comprises seven points, relating to the juridical "status" of Eastern Rumelia, the juridical and financial questions concerning Bulgaria, and juridical "status" of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the compensation due to Servia and Montenegro, the abrogation of Articles 23 and 61 of the Berlin Treaty, the modification of the Capitulations, and Montenegro's demand for the modification of Article 29 of the Berlin Treaty, which Turkey does not oppose.—Our St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Austrian reply to the Russian Note on the Near Eastern question has now been received. While reasserting the objections of the Vienna Government to discuss the annexation of the occupied provinces at a Conference, it is not couched in categorical language precluding further negotiation, and there appears to be a good prospect of an eventual understanding. The feeling in diplomatic circles is that a Conference is assured. The Austro-Hungarian military authorities announced on Friday the first of a series of measures which are designed to strengthen the military position of the Monarchy with regard to Servia and Montenegro. Violations of the Montenegrin frontier are reported from Cettigne and warlike preparations are being made in Montenegro.

Court and Personal.—After bidding farewell to the King and Queen of Sweden, the Queen and other members of the Royal Family will leave Windsor to-morrow for Sandringham direct. The King will leave Windsor on the same day on a week-end visit, and afterwards join the Queen at Sandringham.

Naval and Military.—The statistical report on the health of the Navy for 1907 shows a further improvement upon the satisfactory returns of 1906.

Theatres.—On Wednesday a dramatic version of Mr. Thomas Hardy's novel "The Trumpet-Major,' written by Mr. A. H. Evans, a member of the Dorchester Dramatic Society, on lines sketched by Mr. Hardy, was produced by the Society at the Dorchester Corn Exchange.

Obituary.—The Emperor of China, the Empress-Dowager of China, Sir H. D. Barry, Sir H. Bergne, General Sir Godfry Clerk, Mrs. Blackie, and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia.—"Times",.

GERMAN NAVY INCREASE.

Four "Dreadnoughts" to be Laid Down.

LONDON, November 21.

The particulars of the German Navy Estimates for the year 1909, published yesterday in Berlin, indicate that the German Navy Act, passed in the spring of the present year, is being carried out to the letter, notwithstanding Germany's financial difficulties. Under that Act the figures of the German Estimates were fixed as follows:—

1908	£16,640,000
1909	£20,200,000
1910	£22,000,000
1911	£23,000,000

In view of the fact that the British Naval programme for the year 1909 is being settled at the present time by the Admiralty and the Treasury, special interest attaches to the German programme for next year. It consists of:—

Three "Dreadnoughts" (improved).
One "Indomitable" (improved).
Two small cruisers.
Twelve large destroyers—with, in addition, an unknown number of sub-marines probably twelve.
Two of the German battleships for 1909 have already been ordered.

The British programme for the coming year should not be less that the following, which has been fixed by a well-informed naval correspondent in our columes as the minimum consistent with safety:—

Six "Dreadnoughts" or "Indomitables" (improved).
Six small cruisers.
Sixteen destroyers, with a number of marines, probably twelve.

Mr. Harcourt announced at Glasgow last night, that within the next two or three days orders from the Admiralty would be placed on the Clyde for ships, which would raise the £600,000 already placed with the Clyde shipyards to £1,500,000.

Berlin, Nov. 26.

This year's Naval Estimate amount to £20,200,000, being an increase over last year's of, roughly, three million sterling, the ordinary expenditure totalling £14,500,000—an increase of £1,870,000; and the extraordinary expenditure £5,500,000—an increase of £1,180,000.

Under the heading of non-recurrent expenditue £10,900,000—an increase of £2,408,000—is set aside for reconstraction and armament, and £500,000 for submarines.

Orders are coming daily, a correspondent writes, to the Punjab Bank Nushki Forwarding Agency lately established in Quetta for the clearing of goods. It is anticipated that these orders will go on increasing owing to the unrest in North Persia diverting the trade from Bunder Abbas to the Nushki route, which is considered safer. A large caravan from Seistan has arrived, bringing in large quantities of ghee and wool.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The German Emperor and Prince Bulow.

In consequence of the death of Count Hulsen Haseler, the Emperor William had to put off the visit he intended to make to Kiel on Monday, but received Prince Bulow in audience in Berlin on Tuesday. Discussion continued in Germany on the probable effect of the recent debate in the Reichstag on the Emperor's interventions in foreign relations, and resolutions on the subject were to be brought forward by the Centre and Social Democratic Parties. It was stated that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Council was in entire accord with the attitude assumed by the Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag on the previous Tuesday.

Prince Bulow was received on Tuesday morning by the Emperor William at the new Palace in Potsdam. An official "communique" regarding the interview was afterwards published. The "Times" correspondent had reported on the 15th:—"Two motions have been introduced into the Reichstag which are highly symptomatic of the present situation. The first of these, by the Social Democrats, is a renewal of the demand of that party that the Imperial Chancellor should be made responsible to the Reichstag and subject to impeachment by it for all political acts and omissions of the Emperor, as well as for all derelictions of his own official duties. The Socialist motion further demands the creation of an Imperial High Court for the whole Empire, consisting of twenty-four deputies, to be selected annually, that the condemnation of the Chancellor should involve his removal from office, and that his pardon or the remission of a sentence pronounced against him should only be granted on the motion of the Reichstag. Provivion is also made for an action in the ordinary Courts for compensation in cases where the Chancellor may have expended money without the approval of Parliament. Still more significant is the introduction of a motion by the Centre Party, calling upon the Federal Governments to bring in a Bill establishing the responsibility of the Imperial Chancellor and his 'substitutes.'"

Berlin, Nov. 17 ("Chronicle").—In an official communication published this evening by the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" it is stated that the Chancellor described to the Kaiser the feeling which had been created throughout the country by the publication of the Kaiser interview in the "Daily Telegraph," and the reasons for this feeling. He also narrated the proceedings in the Reichstag with regard to recent interpellations and the position he had taken up. The Kaiser heard with the utmost seriousness the Chancellor's report, and declared that although he considered the public criticisms erroneous and exaggerated he recognised it as eminently his imperial duty to insure the steadfastness of policy of the Empire according to existing fixed constitutional responsibilities. In accordance with this principle his Majesty approved the conduct of the Chancellor in the Reichstag, and assured Prince Bulow of his continued confidence.

In addition to this somewhat meagre statement we are told that as soon as Prince Bulow returned to Berlin the Prussian Ministry was summoned to meet him. In confidential meeting, he informed his colleagues of his interview with the Kaiser.

The Chancellor then received Count Stolberg, President of the Reichstag, to whom he made similar statements. Herr Bethmann-Hollweg, Minister of the Interior, also saw the Committee of the Federal Council for Foreign Affairs, and at the Chancellor's request told the same story to them. These official intimations appear too late to-night for the Press to make any comments, but, apart from the Conservative organs, public opinion may be summed up in the question everywhere asked to-night, "Is this all? Is this the end of a fortnight of crisis and stress?"

On Wednesday the "Chronicle's" correspondent wrote:—It is difficult to state with any definiteness the impression which the official report of yesterday's interview between the Kaiser and the Chancellor has made on the German nation. Conservatives and extreme Nationalists and Loyalists express regret at the possibility that the Kaiser may suffer some curtailment of his Imperial and Royal prerogative to rule, act, and speak according to his good pleasure. At the extreme left of the political field, the Social Democrats have nothing but scorn and mockery for statements which do not, they maintain, alter in the least the existing state of affairs or afford the slightest guarantee that Parliamentary government will supersede autocracy.

Between these two diametrically opposite conceptions of the situation may be found every shade of satisfaction and dissatisfaction. According to the moderate Conservative view Germany may now regard the future with confidence. The Kaiser has given his Imperial word which must not be twisted or turned, that he will observe the provisions of the Constitution. Although it must have been a severe trial to the Kaiser to give these assurances, he has given them because he is before all else a patriot. The thanks of the nation are due to him for showing himself here, as in all his acts, the first servant of the State. The National Liberals express themselves with still greater pride in the Kaiser's concession. One of their leading organs prints the following sentence in leaded type:—"Thanks, sincere thanks, to the noble Hohenzollern for this victory over himself."

With regard to the Catholic Centre it is difficult to understand their exact position. Judging by their Press their regret that Prince Bulow remains in office transcends any satisfaction they may feel at Imperial concessions.

Coming to various shades of Radicals we find one leading idea running like a red thread through all their criticisms, namely that no matter what arrangements are arrived at by the Chancellor and the Kaiser steps must be taken by the people themselves to strengthen the power of Parliament and to give to the Reichstag some of those splendid privileges which are enjoyed by the British House of Commons.

The Left Wing of the Radical Party are wholly dissatisfied with the position of affairs, and freely express their disappointment at a statement which does not afford a solitary guarantee for the future. It is asked by the leaders of this wing, "What has Parliament gained?"

The "Times" correspondent wrote on the 18th:—In spite, however of the unreadiness to define what has been conceded, it is pretty generally agreed that the Emperor William has brought himself at least to make admissions which are comforting to public opinion. At the same time, organs of orthodox Conservatism like the "Kreuz Zeitung" rejoice chiefly that the "crisis" has "done no damage to the Imperial prestige." Thus, excepting the Socialists, all parties seem to rejoice at the conclusion of this crisis—none the less sincerely because some people fancy that personal influences and the accident of the sudden death of the Emperor's friend and chief of his Military Cabinet had something to do with its speedy solution at the last moment.

As a matter of fact, the crisis has all the appearance of having been two successive crises. The first was due to the popular resentment at the failure of the "Daily Telegraph" interview to produce the desired effect. This was disposed of by the refusal of the Emperor to accept the Chancellor's resignation. An essentil element of the second was Prince Bulow's apprehended loss of the Emperor's favour owing to his half-hearted defence of his Imperial master in the Reichstag. The Emperor had the last word in both crises, particularly as the Reichstag had made it clear that it did not intend to press its protest to its logical issue.

Berlin, Nov. 18 (Reuter).—An inspired Berlin telegram to the "Cologne Gazette" says:—

"Prince Bulow expressed to the Kaiser personally, with absolute frankness, what, for manifold reasons, and notably because uninterrupted personal contact was lacking, he had been unable to say in the Reichstag. Prince Bulow not only informed the Emperor of what had been said in the Press and the Reichstag, but also left his Majesty in no doubt regarding his own opinion and his resolve to relinquish the direction of imperial affairs unless the Emperor consented to revise the fashion in which he has hitherto so often interfered in the business of the State. The Chancellor unfolded before the Emperor the whole lugubrious picture which the situation presented in its entirety. Thanks are due to the Emperor for the decision he reached—the thanks, too, of the men at the head of the conduct of affairs.

No attempt has been made to conceal the fact that the attitude assumed by the Chancellor in this critical question was by no means blameless. The impression, too, has widely prevailed that he has been trying to treat with pettifogging methods and diplomatic craft a question which could only be solved on a large basis with absolute frankness and honesty. It must be affirmed that the course of the recent Reichstag debate weakened the confidence of wide circles, less in Prince Bulow's skill than in his resoluteness of character, and that many people did not believe he would bring the crisis to a successful issue. The further development of the affair has demolished this supposition."

THE NEAR EAST.

Nov. 14.—Vienna, Nov. 13 ("Times").—The "Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung" states that the British Minister at Belgrade has expressed on behalf of his Government decided disapproval of the provocative speech made by the Crown Prince of Servia on his return from St. Petersburg last Saturday. The Servian Government, adds the semi-official journal, has been painfully impressed by and is seeking to conceal this unusual reprimand.

[This has since been officially denied in London.]

St. Petersburg, Nov, 13 ("Times").—At a meeting of Deputies and members of the Council of the Empire and other members of the Public Men's Club last night, the persident, M. Krasovsky, replying to insinuations against the Slavophil movement on the ground that it gave dangerous encouragement to Serb aspirations, and so involved serious consequences for Russia, said:—

"No one desires that Russia should precipitate a conflict with Austria-Hungary or Germany over the annexation of Bossnia and Herzegovina; but it would be a mistake fraught with disastrous consequences if Russia should become an accomplice in the unlawful and arbitrary deed perpetrated by Austria-Hungary towards the two provinces."

Speaking in the name of his associates, M. Krasovsky declared that the policy most in accord with the dignity and the interests of Russia might be outlined as follows:—

First, to impress clearly and definitely upon Servia and Montenegro the necessity to observe the greatest circumspection and moderation, pointing out that they might expect a favourable issue for themselves from the present situation only through the combined efforts of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Berlin, and therefore that they must abstain from independent action, which could only be taken at their own risk and peril.

Secondly, to notify Austria-Hungary that Russia cannot enter into any separate agreements regarding the alteration of the conditions of the possession of Rosnia and Herzegovina, and that such alteration can legally ensue only with the assent of the Powers signatory to the Treaty of Berlin.

Thirdly, to summon a conference to revise the Treaty of Berlin, but on the express condition that such revision be full, free, and without any reservation—that is, without preliminary recognition of annexation.

Nov. 16.—Vienna, Nov. 15 ("Times").—A strong impression prevails to-day in the best informed and most serious diplomatic and political quarters here that the Balkan outlook is decidely less reassuring than it appeared to be a week ago. Turco-Bulgarian relations are less satisfactory, the sudden recrudescence of the Turkish boycott of Austro-Hungarian merchandise is causing irritation and loss in Austro-Hungarian commerical and financial circles, and Austro-Servian relations are very strained. In the course of yesterday information reached me that the Austro-Hungarian military authorities are about to accentuate the precautions already taken along the Save Danube and Drina against an eventual Servian surpise. This information was borne out by the following observations appended in the semi-official "Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung" to a list of recent manifestations of Servian hostility towards the Dual Monarchy:—"Towards this continual agitation and provocation on the part of Servia the leading official circles of our Monarchy maintain the completest non-chalance and calm without showing a sign of impatience; nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the apparent indolence and indiffence of our authorities is much discussed, and causes some excitement among the public."

Those who can read between the lines of semi-official prose regarded these observations as heralding some more positive announcement. Little surprise was, therefore, felt that the "Zeit" should today print an evidently official communication that "the Austro-Hungarian Government will now adopt military measures corresponding to the gravity of the situation. These measures, which, it must be expressly said, are purely defensive in nature, will be executed immediately, perhaps on Monday."

Nov. 17.—Baron von Aehrenthal yesterday declared to Sir Julius Blum Pasha, managing director of the Austrian Creditanstalt, that in his opinion there is nothing to justify the unfavourable rumours current during the last few days. The situation, the Minister said, is not more unfavourable than it was at the moment when the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was proclaimed. The Vienna Government does not intend to follow an aggressive policy, and believes that everything will remain quiet. Simultaneously, the official Commissioner on the Vienna Stock Exchange stated that the situation is calmly viewed in official circles, and that Servia seems in a more sober state of mind. The "Times" Vienna correspondent says that, in spite of these declarations, uneasiness persists in business circles, and that the tone of the official Press yesterday was less reassuring than that of the Minister.—The "Times" Constantinople correspondent says that the rumours that negotiations are about to be opened between the Government of Turkey, Servia, and Montenegro for the conclusion of a military convention are officially denied. The Turkish Goverement is informed that the negotiations between Vienna and St. Petersburg are expected to have satisfactory issue within a week.

Nov. 18.—The Austro-Hungarian military authorities announced yesterday the first of a series of measures which are designed to strengthen the military position of the Monarchy with regard to Servia and Montenegro. The 15th Army Corps, stationed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, is to be increased by some 6,000 men, and other steps of the like kind are being taken. These measures are officially declared to be strictly defensive.

The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent says that, according to trustworthy information, the Austrian and Turkish Notes regarding the proposed Conference are expected to reach the Russian Government within a week. Apropos of M. Malinoff's proposition that "Bulgarians must be Bulgarians first and Slavs afterwards," and of his confidence in the support of Russia, the "Novoe Vremya" declares that the Sofia Government is mistaken in thinking that Russia will support it in a narrow egoistical policy.

Constantinople, Nov. 17 "Times".—The "Ikdam" states that the Turkish Ambassador at Berlin, Osman Nizami Pasha, has discussed the financial situation of the Ottoman Empire with several leading German financiers, who unanimously advocated the raising of the Customs duties. It adds that the Ambassador sounded M. Isvolsky during his stay in Berlin, on this subject, but received no definite assurances as to Russia's attitude if this question should be raised. The "Ikdam" expresses the hope that the British and French Governments will raise no difficulties in the event of a proposal to increase the import duties from 11 to 15 per cent., and adds that the Austrian Government might be disposed to regard a concession of this nature as compensation for the annexation of the occupied provinces,

Nov. 19.—The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Austrian reply to the Russian Note on the Near Eastern question has now been received. While reasserting the objections of the Vienna Government to discuss the annexation of the occupied provinces at a conference, it is not couched in categorical language precluding further negotiation and there appears to be a good prospect of an eventual understanding. The feeling in diplomatic circles is that a conference is assured.

THE PORTE'S PROGRAMME FOR THE CONFERENCE.

Constantinople, Nov. 18 "Times".—The Porte's programme for the Conference, which was previously communicated to the British, if not to two other Governments, will be communicated to the six Powers to-night or to-morrow. The programme comprises seven points, namely:—

1. The determination of the juridical "status" of Eastern Rumelia.
2. The determination of the juridical "status" of Bulgaria and of the amount due to Turkey on account of the unpaid Bulgarian tribute and share in the Ottoman public debt and also for arrears of the Eastern Rumelian tribute.
3. The determination of the juridical "status" of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
4. The determination of the compensation due to Servia and Montenegro, provided that such compensation is in entire conformity with Turkish interests.
5. The abrogation of Articles 23 and 61 of the Treaty of Berlin as being to all intents and purposes annulled by the re-establishment of constitutional government in Turkey.
6. The modification of the capatulations on the lines already given—namely, the abolition of foreign post-offices, and the abrogation of such clauses of the capitulations as restrict the commercial freedom of the Ottoman Empire.
7. Turkey will raise no opposition to the discussion of the modification of Article 29 of the Berlin Treaty as sketched by the Montenegrin Government, which demands the withdrawal of the Austrian police and quarantine administration from Dulcigno and Antivari.

I also learn that the Ottoman Government wil not oppose the claim of the Bulgarian and Servian Governments to representation on the Danube Commission.

The question of compensation for the occupied provinces is not raised on the ground that such a demand on the part of Turkey would be tantamount to a recognition of the annexation.

MOROCCO.

Tangier, Nov. 17 ("Times").—An amicable arrangement has been arrived at between Mulai Hafid and Mulai Abdul Aziz regarding the latter's future. Abdul Aziz will retain all the private properties which he inherited from his father, Mulai Hassan, and will receive a pension of £7,000 a year. Tangier has been chosen as his place of residence. Mulai Hafid's official recognition of these terms is expected here shortly.

After a seven months' stay in Paris Mulai Hafid's envoys returned here to-day. They expressed great satisfaction that after the long period of waiting they were eventually received by M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister. The Note containing the guarantees which the Powers require from Mulai Hafid before granting him European recognition leaves here to-morrow for Fez in charge of four mounted men.

Paris, Nov. 17 ("Times").—It was officially announced by General Picquart, Minister of War, at to-day's Cabinet Council that the sending home of the troops of the expeditionary corps at Casablanca is proceeding.

Dr. Kroger, the "Cologne Gazette's" Paris correspondent, writes to the "Matin" to say that the person named Sievers who, according to the report of M. Dorde on the Casablanca incident, called himself the correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette" is entirely unknown to that journal and has never been its correspondent.

NEW ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

The King has approved the nomination of the Right Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., Bishop-Suffragan of Stepney and Canon of St. Paul's, to succeed the Most Rev. Dr. Maclagan in the Archbishopric of York.

Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang has been Bishop-Suffragan of Stepney since 1901, succeeding to that office on Dr. Winnington Ingram being appointed Bishop of London. Only two weeks ago it was announced in the newspapers that Dr. Lang had declined the Bishopric of Montreal, which had been offered to him, He is the youngest of the Bishops as he is only fourty-four years of age. A Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, he was, before coming to London, the vicar of Portsea. Dr. Lang was educated at Glasgow University, and went to Balliol. College, Oxford, of which he became a Scholar. For come time he was a student at the Inner Temple, but gave up the pursuit of the legal profession and became curate of Leeds Parish Church in 1890. After two or three years there, he was appointed to be Fellow and Dean of Divinity in Magdalen College Oxford, and subsequently vicar of St. Mary's, the University church. He left Oxford for the Portsea appointment mentioned above.

The "Times" says:—There will be plenty of people to insist that the appointment is more courageous than prudent: but, admitting all the risk, we expect that time will prove them wrong. We are perfectly conscious that the Bishop of Stepney's statement to the Royal Commission about his views on ecclesiastical discipline implied that he has mature and carefully conceived convictions on the Tractarian side; but we believe that in his East London experiences he has learnt to appreciate men of the opposite view and to "do justly" as between High Churchmen and Evangelical. We are equally conscious that his intimate friendships with people in high station involve risks when a man has his way to make in the world; but we believe also that his sincere and heartfelt interest in the democratic ideals of the Christian Church makes him "love mercy" in the relations between class and class. There are those who will dread the ethical effects of such sudden and scarcely precedented promotion. But the Bishop of Stepney has for some years past been an accepted, and therefore a responsible, counsellor of the foremost leaders of the Church, and it is surely not without their earnest encouragement that he has responded to the Prime Minister's deliberate and considered invitation. A consciousness of responsibility is not of necessity disjoined from a desire to "walk humbly," and in his predecessor, who now gently retires into the repose of declining days, the new Archbishop sees and reveres a venerable exemplar of the two combined.

MURDERED BOY.

Analyst's Evidence in Salisbury Tragedy.

LONDON, November 20.

Great crowds gathered round the Council Chamber, Salisbury, to-day, when the inquest upon little Teddy Haskell was resumed, the medical evidence of the previous day having created profound interest.

The court was filled in every part when Mr. Buchanan Smith, the coroner, took his seat. Mrs. Flora Fanny Haskell, who is charged with the murder of her little son, being again present in the custody of a warder and wardress. Before the resumption of the inquest, the accused woman was taken before the magistrate and formally remanded until after the coroner's inquiry was concluded.

Mr. Parr appeared for the Treasury, and Mr. Trethowan for the accused.

The first witness was Dr. Peper, the expert, representing the Home Office and Treasury. On Friday, November 6, he said, the Salisbury police took to his London residence a knife, three handkerchiefs, a black apron, a sharpening stone, a white apron, a black skirt, and a blouse. On the following Sunday he visited 40, Meadow-road, where the tragedy took place. Other articles were then handed to him. These included a white toilet cover from the top of the drawers in the bedroom, a cushion cover and the hair near the head of the bed, several pieces of linoleum from the passage, the kitchen floor, the bedroom, and the top of the stairs and some pieces of wallpaper.

These were all produced in court, and were scanned with interest by the accused.

Mr. Parr: Did you examine the door leading to the back yard?—Yes; there were no blood-marks on the inside of the scullery door nor on the key, the latch catch or handle of the bolt.

Did you examine the front door?—Yes, there were no blood-marks on the inside of the front door, nor on its lock.

Did you also examine a small brass lamp? Yes.

Were there any blood-marks on that?—None whatever.

Dr. Pepper proceeded to describe where he found blood-marks in the house. These were, he said, on the floor at the doorway leading from the passage to the kitchen, on the door of the staircase, and around the bed on the floor.

"On the blouse," said the professor, "there are twenty-eight spots on the body and about fifty on the right sleeve. They are widely scattered. One particular spot on the blouse showed that the blood must have come upwards. The spots were obviously either sprinkled or showered on the blouse."

Mr. T. H. Parr, for the Public Prosecutor: "Could the spots have been caused by a knife having been thrown at the wearer of the blouse?"—No. They are too widely distributed and too uniform in character to be caused by blood from such a knife as this (handling the knife) striking the blouse or passing it in its fall. There is no evidence to show that the knife struck either the blouse or the skirt. If the knife had struck the blouse the blood would have been aggregated where the impact came. If the knife had hit the nose that could not have accounted for the spots on the blouse. The same remark applies to the possibility of the knife having hit the person on the wrist.

"There were nineteen bloodmarks on the skirt which being dark material showed the spots only with difficulty. It is impossible for all the marks on the skirt and blouse to have been caused by a knife covered with blood being flung at the persou wearing them."

The hearing was adjourned.

BODY BENEATH A FLOOR.

Sister's Tragic Discovery of Missing Wife.

A murder of a particularly distressing character was discovered this morning at Lewisham. The dead body of a young woman, Mrs. Hume, the wife of a repairing tailor, living at No. 3. Loampit-hill, was found under the boards of the workroom by her parents and her sister. They had come up to London from their home in Cambridgeshire on hearing from the police that Mrs. Hume was missing.

The woman had bean dead some days, and it was apparent that she had been strangled. On Monday evening the husband, George Hume, was seen acting in a strange manner in a street near his house, and he was taken by the police to Lewisham Workhouse Infirmary, where he was since been detained on a magistrate's order as a person believed to be of unsound mind.

When Mr. Hume was taken charge of by the poliec on Monday evening, he had with him his little son a flaxen-haired, merry child, two and a half years old. The man was standing on Lewisham Bridge shouting, waving his hands, and behaving in an extraordinary manner. The next day at the Infirmary the police questioned him as to the whereabouts of his wife, who had not been seen by any of the neighbours since Sunday night. He gave various addresses of supposed friends where she might be found, but in each case the people living there knew nothing of the Humes.

On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, the parents of the murdered woman, with their unmarried daughter came to Lewisham and stayed the night at No. 3 Loampithill.

This morning Miss Curtis when walking across the front room on the ground floor, which was used as a workshop, noticed that one of the boards seemed to be loose. Her suspicions being aroused she turned back the linoleum which covered the floor, and then saw sawdust lying about and evidences that part of the flooring had recently been cut through.

She at once summoned her father and mother and Mr. Curtis was able without much difficulty to remove a portion of the floor. The body of a woman fully dressed was lying headforemost in a hole under the floor her feet being within a few inches of the boards. Although the face could not be seen, the parents had no doubt that they were gazing on the body of their daughter.

During the preceding days the police had searched the house but had not noted any thing suspicious.

The "Times of Ceylon" says:—"It was as a result of the decision of the Committee appointed to enquire into the question of a Quarantine Camp for the northern route that H. E. the Governor and Sir Allan Perry visited Kundigal, near Pamban, on the 25th November. The Committee decided upon having the camp there because it is a healthy as well as a convenient situation, and there is plenty of water of a superior quality to that usually obtainable in that part of India. The wells are situated where there will not be the least danger of their being polluted, being some distance from the camp. A siding will be constructed from Pamban—probably at the expense of the Ceylon Government—and the coolies will be brought straight here on landing, being kept clear of the Pamban bazaar, to be entrained again after undergoing the necessary quarantine and proceeding to Dhanushkodi. The cost of the 31 acres of land is nominal, and the chief item will be the construction of the siding and the necessary buildings. The same camp will admit of direct communication with India being restored to Jaffna."

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arabia," Dec. 4.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Arabia," Commander Thos. Leigh, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mails of the 20th November, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Newton, Mr A R G and Mrs
John, Sir E and Lady
Watson, Mrs
Muirhead, Mrs and Miss
Bollam, Mrs E
Seymour, Mr C and Mrs
Rettie, Maj and Mrs
Sadlier, Mrs and child
Short, Mr J and Mrs
Fenton, Mr D A and Mrs
Lane, Col D T and Mrs and 2 infants
Campbell, Mr J Mrs and infant
Hewson, Mrs G
Hill, Mr C P and Mrs
Jameson, Miss
Bill, Miss
Hill, Miss E N
Gaddum, Mr S
Carne, Mr F W and Mrs
Glanville, Miss
Rogers, Miss F A
Butcher, Miss A
Mains, Mr R
Necomen, Mrs C G
Clementi-Smith, Miss
MacLeod, Mr C R
Anthony, Miss
Smyth, Mr H A
Wallis, Mr F L Mrs and child
Gray, Mr W O
Arnott, Mr H
Wray, (Miss) Dr T
Thackwell, Mrs and infant
Gill, Mr N and Mrs
Pascoe, Mr E T
Platt, Mr John, Mrs and Miss
Mayes, Miss E L
Collins, Mrs J A
Redington, Miss E
Watts, Mrs L J and infant
Barsley, Mrs H and 2 children
Murray, Mr C W Mrs and 2 infants
Baker, Miss E F
Strutt, Miss E P S
Crawford, Mrs Leslie
Bunker Capt T R
Rogers, Mr W S
Crawford, 2 Misses
Crawford, Mr Leslie
Marriott, Mr A E
Burkhard, Mrs and infant
Drange, Miss Elsie
Harder, Miss Ena
Embleton, Mr F Mrs and infant
Cameron, Mrs W L
Mullineaux Mr H Mrs and child
Ekins, Mr A K and Mrs
Warren, Mr F G
West, Mrs A
Hiller, Miss G B
Steward, Miss
Marriott, Mrs A E
Ward, Mr J G
Jones, Dr and Mrs
Alexander, Rev W B and Mrs
Linger, Miss C
Mercer, Mr John and Mrs
Gray, Mrs F W B
Day, Capt D A L and Mrs
Soutar, Mr E
Bhatt, Mr P J
Baker, Maj C M
Oehme, Mr C S
Spackman, Mrs
Newton, Miss
Dempsey, Mr J
Angelo, Mrs E C and Miss
Frye, Mr G E
Stevens, Miss J C
Cole, Mr G
Ferguson, Mr R H
Dennis, Mr H A
Baker, Mrs C N and 3 children
Nuttall, Mr G
Seward, Mr T R
Daniels, Mr J V
Cole, Mr G S C
Firth, Mr D
Payne, Mrs and child
D'Arcy, Miss
Bucknall, Miss M C
Driver, Miss M
Boegemann, Miss
Carmichael, Mr J
Scornfield, Mr W
Laugrick, Mr B
Cavendish, Miss
Hume, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Dennys, Maj A H and Mrs
Babington, Mr S and Mrs
Nicholson, Mr E F
Prevost, Mr F A and Mrs
Oakeshott, Mr E P
Oakeshott, Mr P G
Caspery, Mr E P
Stuart, Mr J N
Demetriadi, Mr S C
Demetriadi, Mr C C
Ralli, Mrs S
Ridsdale, Dr
Macaulay, Mr R H
Pickford, Mr G
Ogilvy, Miss
Castle, Mrs A A
Scaramanja, Mr J
Hinds, Mr A and Mrs M
Sharpen, Mr J
Sharpe, Miss J T
Dane, Mr J M
Edgell, Mr and Mrs M
Grossman, Mr A and Mrs
Trafford, Mr F
Ashton, Mr R P
Prenter, Mr N H
Baldwin, Mr C
Leave, Mr E R
Duff, Mr B O and Mrs
Euler, Mr K
West, Miss G L
Cargill, Mr and Mrs
Kellner, Mrs P T R
Bardsley, Miss J B
Life, Mr R C
Mackay, Mr C J
Bolton, Mr C D
Hall, Mr W D
Cruickshank, Sir W Lady and Miss
Whittle, Mr A J and Mrs
Lindsay, Mr D
Ogg, Maj G S and Mrs
Martin, Mr E S and Mrs
Sloman, Maj H S
Warrender, Lady M
Lernit, Rev L R H and Mrs
Overton, Mr. J S
Street, Mrs A
Trench, Miss E A
Thomaides, Mr P J
Dunbar, Mrs J M C J
Walker, Miss
James, Mr A H
Paterson, Mrs J
Bridson, Miss
Vlasto, Miss
Butler, Mr G
Plince, Mr F A
Elsworth, Mr T
Ashby, Mr and Mrs
Watkins, Lt-Col L G
Seymour, Miss
Lacey, Mr C B
Romilly, Mrs H
May, Miss C
Sullen, Mr A E B
Nabert, Mr and Mrs J C
Kitchen, Mr and Mrs A J W
Eager, Mr A
Knollys. Capt and Mrs R W E
Reilly, Col B L and Mrs
Patterson, Miss E
Coulthard, Mr Thos
Jambon, Mr and Mrs C
Williamson, Mr H
Lomas, Miss
Patel Mr R E
Kroger, Mr H
Green, Mr J
Skirrow, Mrs E
Bilgrami, Mr S H
Lee, Capt and Mrs G M
Goodall, Mr and Mrs H C A
Stein, Mr A and two sons
Tannahill, Col
Benjamin, Mr Mrs and Miss S and 3 children
Robinson, Mr and Mrs J H
Thwaites, Mr B
Maclean, Mr A F
Hughes, Mr J F
Sinclair, Mr J J
Murray, Mrs M R
Hannay, Mr T
Innes, Mrs A
Innes, Miss
Allen, Mr W L
Hunter, Maj G Y C
Mistra, Mr P P
LePatouriel, Mr and Mrs B
Buchanan, Mr J G
Richardson, Mr C T
Murray, Mr R
Beer, Mr Edwin and Mrs
James, Mrs H R
Davis, Mr P
Davis, Miss R
Hilliard, Mrs H W
Hilliard, Miss
Martin, Miss B
Verety, Mr Geo
DeMadre Count, J
Carter, Mr C H
Dutt, Mr D D
Mitra, Mr A P
Sulley, Miss A M
Sweddon, Mrs
Reid, Miss M
Hepworth, Miss
Main, Mr A G Mrs and Miss
Crosse, Mrs R E
Harber, Miss K
Maynard, Mr F H
Short, Mr and Mrs D
McLean, Mr and Mrs
Miles, Mr W H
Hill, Miss A C
Irvine, Dr D'Arcy
Holmes, Mr and Mrs A C S
Pitt, Mr Mrs and Miss Walter
Torrie, Capt C
Pulman, Mr T C
Grant, Mrs S
Odam, Miss
Nicholson, Mrs
Talbot, Miss M
Lowey, Mr R W
Hawkins, Mr and Mrs
Oliver, Mr A W
Beitenholy, Mr A
Holland, Capt E F
Lumsden, Mr O F
Tod, Mr A M
Spottiswood, Miss F
Manuel, Mr S
Trafford, Mrs F
Atkinson, Mr J J
Tchoussoglou, Mr T W P
Miller, Mr J F
Smyth, Mr H A
Sandeman, Mr A
Lambert, Mr A B
Johnson, Mr
Duncan, Mrs
Thurman, Mr W A
Cole, Mr G S
Barnett, Mr C W
McDonald, Mr J B Mrs and 2 infant
Cushney, Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Wilson, Mr R B
Inverarity, Mr J D
Garsford, Capt N T
Cohen, Mr C Whaby
Williamson, Mrs R L

FOR PORTSAID.

Nomico, Mr G C
Murat, Mr and Mrs J A
Xeinos, Dr D
Nariman, Mr B K
Pail, Mr C C
Leonard, Mr C R
Brown, Mr C S
Lorrilard, Mr G
Whipple, Capt
Dearing, Mis-es

FOR KARACHI.

Moncreiff, Mrs A L M
Henderson, Mrs J J and child
Oyle, Mrs C, child and 2 infants
Morgan, Miss K
Butlin, Miss M J
Hurford, Mr W E
Rose, Mr and Mrs W C
Turney, Mr and Mrs H J and infant
Davidson, Miss
Rathbray Mrs C
Dean, Mr B S
Elmore, Mr F
Cobbold, Mrs Frank
Cobbold, Miss
Anderson, Lt G W
Langston, Major F A
Gilbert, Mr and Mrs R
Price, Dr Maurice
Richardson, Mr T W
Broadway, Miss
Broadway, Mr
Pilling, Mr H
Macpherson, Mr
Elphinstone, Mrs A P A
Elphinstone, Miss A
Petrie, Mr W
White, Mr and Mrs Chas W
Sanday, Mr and Mrs
Chemulpo, Mr K C
Carey, Miss Brenton

FOR RANGOON.

Elmore, Mr J S
Dawson, Mr E
Phillips, Mr N

FOR HONGKONG.

Appleby, Mr A N
Appleby, Mr E
Perry, Mrs K
Cawthes, Mrs J J
Galloway, Mr J M
Barnicot, Mr H
Armitage, Mr A J J
Tarbox, Miss L
Rijgall, Miss A M

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hager, Mr

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Landale, Mrs C M
Landale, Miss B C
Cowdrey, Mr A J
Donald, Mr C D

FOR SYDNEY.

Kent, Mr and Mrs A Barton
Bartesaghi, Mr E

Per s s. "R. Rubattino," Dec. 6.

The list of the names of passengers, per Italian Steamer "R. Rubattino" which is expected to arrive on the morning of the 6th instant:—

Adamally, Mr and Mrs
Armanex. Rev
Bevan, Mr and Mrs
Boardman, Miss E
Brown, Rev E F
Bruce Hay, Capt and Mrs
Cawasji, Mr and Mrs
Diller, Mr and Mrs
Father Felix, Rev and 5 friends
Grey, Col and Mrs E
Gallitui, Mrs N C
Hardy, Mrs
Holdsworth, Mr
Johanson, Rev and Mrs
Jost, Mr
Jost, Rev and Miss
John, Mr and Mrs and children
Jones, Lieut A M
Khursad, Mr
Kauser, Mr C
Kaufmann, Mr E
Klugh, Mr
Miller, Miss
Hugh, Mr and Mrs Mo Hugh
Meerdick, Rev
Pinder, Mr
Piravino, Mr
Pirie, Miss P
Pirie, Miss H R
Prasad, Mr
Prior, Rev
Ralston, Mr
Ricketts, Mrs
Redrick, Miss L
Rutjarich, Mr and Mrs
Ryned, Miss
Servi, Sigr
Sanders, Miss
Scott Smith, Mr and Mrs
Tayler, Mr and Mrs
Tod Hunter, Mr and Mrs
Walker, Rev and Mrs
Wagner, Mr and Mrs and children
Zieler, Miss

Per s. s. "Praga," Dec. 4.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Praga," from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning:—

Anninos, Mr C
Beck, Revd
Caravass, Mr S
Canteenzene, Mr L
Dodd, Revd and Mrs and 2 infants
Deane, Mrs
Feez, Mr and Mrs
Heller, Mr and Mrs
Hemken, Mr
Homright, Mr and Mrs
Herbst, Mr
Listott, Mrs and infant
Roecher, Mr
Ruyter, Revd
Schumacher, Mr
Schmits, Mr and Mrs
Seamon, Mr and Mrs E G
Tiets, Mr L
Tschogel, Mr D
Wense, Mr and Mrs
Wapper, Mr
Welechowsky, Mr Karl

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Egypt," Dec. 5.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer Egypt, Commander Summers, for Marseilles and London:—

Beatson, Col W J
Boosth, Mrs and Mrs F H
Brownlow Maj & Mrs D A
Baker, Mr C D
Barton, Miss
Bull, Mr C
Balanche Anne, Sister
Brerton, Mrs
Bowden Powell, Maj W
Bayley, Mr Vernon
Coryille, Mr and Miss
Crozier, Rev P H
Courteney, Mr W
Corville, Mr and Miss
Coupar, Mr John
Close, Mr J G
Dallas, Maj A E
Dennys, Col W
Dallas, Mrs and child
Dennys, Col W
Dillon, Mrs
Durrons, Rev H B
Douglas, Maj M W
De Lima, Mr and Mrs and child
Edwards, Mr L
Eyre, Maj M S
Fry, Mrs C T
Forbes, Miss
Fraser, Mr Allen
Fethersionhaug, Mr S W
Fetherstonhaugh, Mr
Ferguson, Mr K C
Fex, Mr H G
Flower, Mr and Mrs O Finch
Fordhana, Capt W M
Gordon, Miss
Goodrich, Mrs
Gayer, Mrs
Hadwen, Mr J W
Hughes, Mr A G
Higman, Mr B F
Hammick, Miss
Harris, Capt H H
Hunt, Dr
Jakemen, Miss M A
Joynson, Mr R B
Kirby, Mrs D R
Kimball, Mrs W
Kirkpatrick, Maj E
Kerr, Mr W H
Lucas, Col and Mrs H C E
Allen, Mr G L
Ainsworth, Mr J L
Barken, Mr T P
Bell, Let-Col G J H
Cousins Mr A F
Dyer, Mrs and 2 children
Firth, Capt H V
Hunter, Mrs M and child
Lucas, Miss
Living, Mrs C
Lace, Mr E W
Lush, Mr D
Moffat Mrs
Mackenzie, Mr J
Malony. Mrs
Montague Cohen, Mr
McConaghey, Maj A
Maxwell, Maj A G
Murray, Sir John
Murray, Miss
Marsh, Miss
Newham, Col and Mrs A
Oakes, Mr W H
Parkinson, Capt T W
Perry, Maj and Mrs J E J and child
Persam, Mrs
Persis Ami. Sister
Parisot, Mrs 2 children, and inft
Raper, Mrs
Reid, Capt H E
Radburn, Mr C
Scott, Dr Miss
Schuster, Mr & Mrs Arthur
Sagaedo, Mr and Mrs
Seymour, Capt C G
Stayon, Mr and Mrs A E
Splear, Mr G
Smart, Miss
Spence Hon Mrs
Sheffield, Mr
Slorence Sister
Satimer, Mr J H
Squires, Mrs
Thomas, Mr G A
Thornley Capt & Mrs M H
Twigg. Maj E T
Twiss, Capt and Mrs E T
Tyler, R
Voigt, Miss
Waghorn, Mrs
Wright, Mr P
Whisney, Mrs
Wilson, Rev G and Mrs child and infant
Whyte, Mr W
Wilson, Mr W S J
Young, Maj W E
Mand, Sister
Molony, Mr F A
Palin, Kreshnar
Piggott, Mr
Risley, St
Ropers, Mrs
Wright, Mr J M

Per s. s. "Yarra," Dec. 5

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia per Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Yarra" on the 5th inst from V. Dock, shed No. 6. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in the shed at 7-15 a. m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be present at the "Disinfection Station," Prince's dock, with all their baggage at 6-30 a. m.

Colombo.—Mr P N Billimoria, Mrs R Pestonjee and one girl, Mrs R Rustomji and 2 children, Mr and Mrs L C Mowry, Mr and Mrs Johnston, Mr Hopman (German Consul), Mr Nomanbhoy, Mr Abasbhoy.

Hongkong.—Mr and Mrs Sin Lang and 2 children Mr R Hani, Mr Jap Sin.

Shanghai.—Mr D Ecisentein.

Fremantle.—Mr E Gower, Mr P Grandiperrin.

Melbourne.—Mrs J Hindley and infant, Mr O Chalk Mr W A C MacMullan.

Adelaide.—Mr H Coonam.

Sydney.—Rev and Mrs A H Coles and 2 children, Mr Bohuslar Othal, Mr and Mrs Rassie.

Noumea.—Miss Rose raull, Mr Venard, Mrs Santoni and 3 children, Mr Lephilibert, Mrs Foucher and 2 children, Mr Oppenheim, Mr Allot, Mr and Mrs Egran and child, Mr and Mrs Chevillard, Mr Bortoli, Mr Lamendone, Mr Leblanc.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT "NOOR BAUG"

Like the "Allbless Baug" among the Parsis, the "Noor Baug" situated at Mazagon opposite the eastern end of "Byramji Hall" is very convenient and useful to Khoja townsmen for the celebration of marriages and on all occasions of festivities among them. It was built and dedicated by the late Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, a wealthy Khoja merchant, for the benefit of his community. Last evening it was "en fete" in connection with the marriages of Mr. Sultan and Mr. Noormahomed, younger brothers of our well-known cetizen Mr. Fazulbhoy Meheralli Chenoy. The whole of the bungalow, the garden grounds, and the boundary walls were brilliantly illuminated, while banners and flags, in their varied colours, added to the other attractions of the scene. A sumptuous dinner was provided for the Parsi and Khaja guests, who included all the prominent members of the community, and an excellent dramatic entertainment was given for their amusement. A similar entertainment was given in the same place on Tuesday for Hindu gentlemen. Mr. Fazulbhoy, the head of the family, and his brother Mr. Rahimtula, cordially received the guests and escorted them to an elegantly—prepared Shamianah. The entertainment was kept up till a late hour. The marriag ceremonies will be performed in the same place to-morrow afternoon, when the leaders of the native community will attend to testify their esteem and regard for Mr. Fazulbhoy, who, as a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Corporation, and of the Standing Committee, and a director of several of the local Joint Stock Companies, has distinguished himself as a public spirited and useful citizen.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Strathclyde, 2,842 tons, Captain G. S. Crerar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Strathness, 2,818 tons, Captain J. Lumont, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutttta, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The French mail steamer Yarra, 2,514 tons, Captain H Sellier, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Noumea &c., with a ganeral cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer President, 2,036 tons, Captain L. Mauhltiauer, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 175 deck passengers.

H. M. S. Redbreast, under the command of Lieut. Commander J. A. Shuter, sailed yesterday for Muscat.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Red breast...Comdr J A Shutter ...Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 4.

Arabia	4167	Leigh	P & O Co
Arcadia	3574	Hayward	P & O Co
Africa	1302		Morrison M M & Co
Auchinblac	2397	Mair	Bunbury
Bezwada	3270	Le Brocq	M M & Co
Bahadur	2936	Cubbin	T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Evensen	W & A Graham & Co
Bulimba	1607	Butler	M M & Co
Congella	2022	House	R A Willis
Cint a	1917	Kaselvurn	M M & Co
Clematis	2329	Davies	J M & Co
Egypt	4178	Summers...London...5-12	P & O Co
Eastville	2806	Wright	James M & Co
Elgin	2443	Potts	W & A G & Co
Fife	2194	Harr'son	The Bombay Co
Ino orva	2572	Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Kirley Bank	2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kt Templor	4601	Gihilt	W & A Graham & Co
Kilkerran	2413	Smith	Galcutta
Lady Gordon	316	Butler	M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Olden-Col	T M & Co
Ramnfels	3523	Krippner	W & A G & Co
Rohilla		Smith......Soupton 3-12	Transport
Strathgarry	2840	Stanhope	W & A G & Co
Shah Najam	2751	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin	Shah S N Co
Strathness	2812	Lamont	W & A G & Co
Strathclyde	2842	Crerar	Shaw Wllaiacd & Co
Umzumbi	2138	Mitchell	R A Willis

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Delhi	4786	Ardrews	Shanghai	22-12	P & O Co
P & E Colaba	3899	Robertson	Aut.	12 12	M M & Co
Ipswich	516	Pigot	Jedah	6-12	S Shah S N & Co
N Vellore	3118	Pattie	Philadelphia	10-12	R A Willis
D Kanzler	1865	Micholsen	Zanzibar	14-12	A Strandes

Offside N

Visigoth	2613	Rule	Calcutta	6-12	T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Samsoodin	B'nagar	5-12	B S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Onda	3410	Dagge	Calcutta	6-12	M M & Co
2 Olympia	3269	O'borne	L'pool	11-12	W & A Graham & Co
4 Sandon Hall	3293	Main	Hull	10-12	K Nixon & Co
5 Alexandria	2194	Fry	D'kirk	12-12	K N & Co
6 Yarra	2514	Sellier	Australia	5-12	L Bricard
9 Assaye	4359	Daniel	Shanghai	9-12	P & O Co
10 & 11 City of Benares	4320	Morrison	K'chi.	10-12	K Nixon & Co
13 Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	27-2-09	P & O S N Co
15 Lawada	2124	Lane	Calcutta	5-12	M M & Co
16 Arabistan	1821	Edmondson	Trieste	8-12	M M & Co

M W D D

Chyebassa	3992	Wadge	Hull & Ant.	12-12	M Mackenzie & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Yarra s	Sellier	Marseilles Nov 19
4	Arabia s	Leigh	London, Nov 13
	Strathness s	Lamont	Calcutta, Nov 23
	Strathclyde s	Crerar	Calcutta, Nov 26
	Praga s	Gillhuber	Trieste, Nov 18

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Rinaldo s	Pickering	Hull
	H M S Redbreast.	Shuter	Muscat
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi
	President s	Mauhlbauner.	Zanzibar, &c.

The steamer Yarra Sellier for Noumea obtained her portclearance yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dilwara, left Suez on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, arrived at London on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dilwara, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Moyeri Maru, left Hongkong for Singapore on 3rd December.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—32 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 60 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 50 bales cotton waste, Naghey Damjee; 280 cwt linseed, cakes, A Moritz and Co; 200 bales wool, B Hurbham; 16 bales wool, G Gungadass; 26 bales wool, G Kuramalli.

City of Benares s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 2,000 cwt maize, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—131 bales twist, Greaves Cotton, and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Alexandria s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sandon Hall s—50 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co; 70 bales cottonfly, K Viram and Co.

Colaba s—55 bales cotton waste, T Damjee; 1,007 cwt myrabolloms, W Bechar; 220 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, 960 cwt mowraseed, 2,700 cwt castorseed, 4,000 cwt linseed, 10,998 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,800 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Chyebassa s—1,000 tons Manganese ore, The Bomankua Manganese Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Benares s—1,980 cwt castorseed, John Fachiri; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabistan s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 448 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Arabistan s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 43 cwt sharkfins, M R Rasdan; 200 bales twist, Phirozsha B Petit and Co; 120 cwt sharkfins, E Moledina; 1 bale cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 75 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—600 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—200 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 5th December.

1. There will be Class Firing and practice at Santa Cruz this afternoon the 5th inst.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-10 p.m.

2. There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next the 8th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th December.

507.—DRILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday the 5th instant and proceed to Middle Ground for Battery Drill on the 6" Mk VII Guns.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

510.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday the 6th instant, shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 5th December.

589—Musketry—To-day Saturday 5th inst—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "O" "C" "F" Coy. for Class Firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

2 Sunday 6th inst—The Range will be available for Class Firing (any Coy).

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

590.—Detail for the week ending 12th instant:—

Monday 7th instant—" M " Coy. parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 " K " Coy (Scottish High School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

3 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday, 8th inst—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subject—Skirmishing, Signals and Whistle calls. Sections 45 to 57 Part I Infantry Training 1905.

2 " I " Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Wednesday 9th inst.—" H " Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.

2 Parade in the Town Hall for all Officers and N.-C. Officers at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Thursday, 10th inst—" I ", " K ", and " M " Coys. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

Friday, 11th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

2 " H " Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

591—Rifle Meeting—The Programme of the 1st Bn G I P Ry Vol's Rifle Meeting 1908-1909 has been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

Open event (All Comers) Match, 300 Yards will be fired on the 6th January 1909.

592.—Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to " A " Company:—

No 6562 Vol E W Buxton.

593. Railway Ticket.—Members of the Corps travelling to and from the Range are requested to be careful to invariably obtain tickets at concession rates at the Railway Station and to sign for them in the book provided for the purpose. In future all members must produce their railway tickets before commencin to fire and the amounts will be refunded to them at once. Members if they so wish can obtain tickets at Victoria Terminus from the Sergeant Instructor but to do so they must report themselves to him at least 10 minutes before the time of departure of the train advertised in orders.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

HER HIGHNESS the Maharajah Kumarika Sahiba of Vizianagram has added to her already numerous acts of generosity by sending H. E. Lady Lawley a donation of Rs. 4,000 for the Royal Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, an institution in which Her Excellency takes a deep interest. The sum is to be utilised for the benefit of the hospital in whatever manner Her Excellency considers advisable. This donation is particularly acceptable at the present time, when the funds of the Hospital are at a very low ebb. The thanks of H.E. the Lady President and the members of the Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund (which is also the Managing Committee of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital) as well as those of the Indian public are due to H. H. the Maharaja Sahiba of Vizianagram for her most generous gift.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CROFT—Nov. 15, at Teignmouth, the wife of Alfred C. Croft, Esq., Bank of Bengal, of a son.

CUMMINS—Nov. 11, at Old House, Nazeing, Essex, the wife of Major H. A. Cummins, C. M. G., of a son.

CHILTON—Nov. 14, at Brussels, the wife of H. G. Chilton, Secretary in his Majesty's Legation, of a daughter.

KERR—Nov. 17, at 16 Cavendish Square, W., the wife of Errol Kerr, of Alexandria, Egypt, of a daughter.

MONEY—Nov. 15, at Westmeston Place, Hassocks the wife of Col. G. A. Money, of a son.

PINCHING—Nov. 9, at Cairo, the wife of Sir Horace Pinching, K.C-M.G., of a daughter.

RONALDSHAY—Nov. 12, at 12 Stratton Street, W., the wife of the Earl of Ronaldshay, of a son.

WILSON—Nov. 15, at Lhassa, Camberley, the wife of Major M. H. Wilson, 10th Royal Hussars, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHRESTIEN—NICHOLLS—Nov. 11, at St. Botolph's Church, Heene, West Worthing, Fernand Edward Chrestien to Violet Howard, daughter of Howard H. J. Nicholls, M.R.C.S.

LOWE—LITTLE—Nov. 17, at St. Jude's Church, Kensington, Francis Stanley, son of the late Major Stanley Lowe, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to Dorothy Elisabeth, daughter of Mr. Godson Little.

MALCOLM—SABEL—Nov. 12, at St. Columba's, Pont Street, S. W., Col. H. H. L. Malcolm, D. S. O., late Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to Edith, daughter of the late Ernest E. Sabel.

WRENCH—MACKENZIE HUGHES—Nov. 11, at the Church of All Saints, West Dulwich, John Mervyn Dallas, son of the late John Mervyn Wrench, Chief Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to Elise Louise Percy, daughter of Edward Wm. Mackenzie Hughes, late of the Imperial Service.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Nov. 11, at Heene Lodge, Heene Road, West Worthing, widow of Lieut.-Col. Eustace Anderson, late Victoria Rifles, 1st Middlesex Rifle Volunteers.

CUSTANCE—Nov. 14, at Weston, Norfolk, Eleaner Constance, wife of Col. H. F. Custance, C. B.

GUYLOTT—Nov. 9, at Barrington House, Crouch End, London, N, Robert Guylott, aged 70.

HARVEY—Nov. 9, at Southsea, Georgina Harvey, widow of the late Capt. Wickham Talbot Harvey.

SANKEY—Nov. 11, at Grosvenor Place, S. W., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Sankey, R.E., K.C.B., aged 79.

STOKES—Nov. 14, at 77 Gipsy Hill, Norwood, S.E. Capt. Henry Stokes, aged 84.

WATSON-WILLIS—Nov. 13, at Glengorse, Meads, Eastbourne, Joseph Watson-Willis, aged 60.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DOWNING—December 4, at her residence, Apollo Bunder, Ada, the dearly beloved wife of J. H. Downing, Superintendent, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, aged 38 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DOBSON—November 29, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Sergt. Instr. Dobson, S. I. R. V. R., of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 58m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 9-9m., 10-11a. Low water, 3-14m., 3-24a.

Royal Bombay Yatch Club Races.

Empire Bazar, Town Hall, 4 p.m.

Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m.

Bandmann's Theatre, the Elphinstone Bioscope.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 9-55m., 10-55a. Low water, 4-4m., 4-3a.

Bombay Hunt, meeting at Sahar Hill.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 8th, Full Moon, 3h. 14-1m. a.m.; Dec. 16th, Last Quarter, 2h. 42-5m. a.m.; Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h. 19-7m. p.m.; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m.; Dec. 15th, in Apogee, 0h. p.m.; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, December 7.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h., 1m. High water, 10-37m., 11-35a. Low-water, 4-49m., 4-40a.

Tuesday, December 8.—Rafalewski's Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 11-17m., Low water, 5-31m., 5-16a.

Wednesday, December 9.—Municipal Standing Committee 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 0-13m., 11-56a.; Low water, 6-12m., 5-51a.

Thursday, December 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Mr. Louis Edgar's Pianforte Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 0-50m., 0-34a.; Low water, 6-52m., 6-25a.

DHARAVI CEMETERY.—To morrow the annual Mass will be said at the Dharavi Cemetery at 8 a.m. (S. T.), by the Very Rev. C L. Pera, the Governor of the Diocess of Damaun. There will be other low Masses at 9-30 and 10 a.m. (S. T.)

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The short session of the Students' Brotherhood will be opened on Sunday the 6th instant at 9 a. m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A. Bar-at-law, will expound Emerson's Essay on "Friendship."

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDAR.—During the month of November the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,368, and the number of new admissions was 920, classified as under:—Hindoos, 1,929; Mussalman, 412; Parsee, 3; other castes, 24 total, 2,368.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members of the Parsee Cycling Club will meet at the Club tent at 10-20 p.m. S. T. to-day and will start from Victoria Terminus Station for Karjat by 10-40 p. m. S. T. train whence they will start on the bicycle to-morrow, 6th instant, at 5 p.m. S. T. for Panvel and will return by steamer from Panvel.

A DISCLAIMER.—Messrs. Shapoorjee N. Chandabhey and Co. write.—In your report of the suit against the Corporation for damages published in your issue of to-day, there is a reference to Mr. Chandabhoy, Architect, in the evidence of Mr. Telang. Will you allow us to state that the gentleman referred to is not Mr. Shapoorjee Chandabhoy of our firm?

THE FATAL COLLAPSE OF A WALL.—The inquiry touching the death of Jankibai, a Hindu woman, who died of injuries received by having been buried under the debris of a wall which suddenly collapsed on the 30th instant was concluded by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, yesterday. After the evidence was recorded the jury returned a verdict of death from the fracture of the skull due to the accidental collapse of a wall which was being demolished.

FAREWELL TO AN INDIAN MINISTER.—Under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association, last Tuesday, a farewell was accorded to the Rev. T. Natheji, for 27 years the Pastor of the American Marathi Church. The previous evening the members of his Church bade good-bye to him and presented a purse. The speakers on both occasions testified to his tact and sagacity in guiding the affairs of his Church and with his wise counsels helping on the work of the I. C. Association as its Vice-President. Although retiring from pastorship, he continues to be the Marathi Editor of the "Dnyanodaya."

BAND AT THE EMPIRE BAZAAR.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 4-30 p.m. to-day:—

March	International	Robert
Overture	Esmeralda	Hermann
Valse	The Choisters	Phelps
Selection	The Spring Chicken	Caryll
Serenata	Italiene	Czibulka
Characteristic Piece	Dinah's Jubilee	Kal Kapa
Galop	Musicians Club	M. H. Hall

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music to-day at 6 p.m., under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster:—

March	Manhattan	Sousa
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Serenade	Baby's Sweetheart	Corri
Valse	Estudiantina	Waldteufel
Selection	The Shop Girl	Caryll
Polka	Le Premier Pas	Coote
Muzurka	Adelina Patti	Malfiggiani

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—With the kind permission of Col. Vesturne Bunbury, and Officers, the Band and Pipers of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, will play the following selection of music at the Victoria Gardens, between 5 p.m. and 7-30 p.m. to-day (S. T.)

March	'L'Esperance'	Aucliffe
Govatte	'Weymonth Chimes'	Howgill
Miserere	'Il Travatore'	Verdi
Selection	'Iolanthe'	Sallivan
Valse	'The Merry Widow'	Lehor
Reminiscences of all nations		Godfrey
Galop	She's a pretty Girl	Hecker

PIPE MUSIC.

March	The Ayrshire Lassies.
March	Kenmure's on an' a' wa Willie.
Strathspey	Major MacDougall of Lunga.
Reel	Jack Wilsons' Ball.
March	The Killin Volunteers.
March	I am a young man who lived wa ma'miller.
Strathspey	Balmoral Castle.
Reel	Capt. Duffs.
March	Up in the mornings na for me.
March	Mrs. Smiths' welcome to Scotland.
Strathspey	The Braes o Tullyment.
Reel	Col. Murray of Geanies.

DERAILMENT ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A waggon of a goods train on the B. B. and C. I. Railway got derailed at Sachin on Thursday night, completely blocking both, the up and the down, lines. This caused a considerable delay to the trains and the Ahmedabad Mail and the Third Class Express trains had to be detained at Surat till the obstruction was removed.

The Mail train was given the precedence over the Third Class Express and arrived in Bombay yesterday full three hours behind its scheduled time, the Third Class Express following it.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE "piece de resistance" of the change of programme for the week ensued this evening, at the Excelsior Cinematograph contains the film of the "King—God Bless Him!" as already described. It is one that will please not only every Britisher but all our European cousins as well; and those who have not had, or may never have, an opportunity of seeing Their Majesties of England and of Italy "in propria persona," within the circumscribed area of an ordinary drawing-room, have such an opportunity now, the representations being lifelike and very realistic. The remaining items of the programme are "Venice and the Lagoon," which is descriptive scenery; "Japanese Butterflies," a beautiful combination of trick-scenes in colours performed by a sprightly little Japanese girl; and three comic representations, which are intended to excite the risible faculties of the audience. Last, but not least, amongst the items is the historical picture-story of "Charlotte Corday," which recalls deeds that took place in the French Revolution. The plot represents a project nursed by Charlotte Corday to deliver France from Marat, whom she regarded as the Terror of the Revolution—at least, such was the ostensible reason; but the underlying cause was that she wished to avenge the arrest of Count Belzunc, who was the object of her affection. She reached Marat's residence at a time when a strong discussion was taking place between him, Robespierre, and Danton, and waited until Marat was alone and went to take a bath, and while he was in his bathroom Charlotte Corday obtained ingress and plunged a dagger into his body, whereupon she was seized and taken prisoner. The final scene represents her mounting the scaffold with a firm and intrepid step, regarding herself as the Saviour of France. Representations of historical incidents, such as this is, will, no doubt, interest all sections of the public and the enterprise of the Company deserves encouragement.

THE "Englishman" foreshadows the strong action to be taken by Government in connection with the so-called "National" schools and colleges in Eastern Bengal, and also in the case of one or two Bar libraries.

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S
INEXPENSIVE AND SMART
NOVELTIES.
Place them in a class for themselves, appealing to all who appreciate
REFINEMENT,
GOOD TASTE,
AND
EVERYTHING NEW.
Visitors are welcomed at
36, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH
will be opened
Shortly
at
16, CHOWRINGHEE.

IS BOMBAY MUSICAL?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In giving a recital at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, with my wife, I must confess that on our arrival here we met with very little encouragement to do so, it having been repeatedly said to us that only a few in Bombay really cared for music, and that music was really taboo.

"There is music in all things if man had but ears, what is our earth, but an echo of the spheres?"

I admit I was more than surprised, as in our sojourn even through towns in the making of Australia, and of some 5,000 souls, we were always received with enthusiasm. Of course, one does not naturally expect such intellectual appreciation everywhere, as in old-world cities, such as London, Paris, Vienna, etc., where the best works, given by the finest artists, are to be heard every day, but "thereby, hangs a tale." A wide difference exists between appreciating a work of art for instance and admiring it: many people use the two words in common without discrimination. It is open for anyone to admire a work, be it from pen, pencil or chisel; but to appreciate it, one must be well on towards the standard of excellence occupied by the artist himself. To admire is to pay respectful homage, to appreciate is to share the throne of a royal master, hence necessity of hearing or seeing the best works, not once a month, but every day if possible; and then there would not be a sense of satiety, but a desire like an Oliver Twist "to ask for more." I'm sure the idea that Bombay is, generally speaking, non-musical is altogether wrong. Then, again, one hears that Bombay has been surfeited with the divine art. How can one be surfeited with anything divine? Why, in comparatively a young city like Melbourne, twenty years ago, the late Henri Ketten gave Pianoforte Recitals at Opera House for three weeks in succession, playing every night unaided in any way, the people enthusiastically cheering, and crowding the building. He arrived in Melbourne from Paris without any London reputation, but in Australia one gets a fair hearing, even though the audiences are hypercritical, and if one fails to satisfy them a very big name will not draw them a second time. Even in those days, Ketten netted £5,000 in Melbourne and Sydney in about six weeks. Nowadays, it would have been nearer £50,000 for a tour of Australia. Australians are instinctively musical: they possess more remarkable voices, particularly amongst the fair sex, than almost any other class of people in the world. They all flock to London, because the possibilities are great, and people of influence delight to encourage this wonderful art, in its best sense. I would most willingly have foregone the ordeal of a recital, with all the fag it involves, and thus had more leisure to investigate this city; but yielding to a desire expressed on many sides to hear us, I have started the campaign, and now can only hope that everybody will come who can. Nobody will be disappointed.

M. RAFALEWSKI.

Town Hall, Dec. 3.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

Messrs. Martell & Co.'s Exhibit.

One of the most noticeable features of the Franco-British Exhibition was the exhibit of the celebrated Cognac firm of Martell & Co. It was a wonderfully artistic building of solid mahogany, embellished with ormolu work by the best Parisian craftsmen, and contained exquisitely-executed models illustrating the various stages in the production of Martell's Brandy, from growing of the grapes to the filling and labelling of the bottles. There was also a unique collection for old books, paintings, drawings, etc., concerning the firm, some of which are of great historic interest. It is a remarkable fact, which these old books and paintings served to emphasise, that the best Cognac Brandy is produced to-day by methods almost identically the same as those adopted hundreds of years ago. There seems to be no other way of drawing out the "soul of the grape" than by the use of the old-fashioned pot-still. At Messrs Martell's exhibit, to which we have referred, there were some very curious old engravings, showing the distilleries of this firm as they were when they commenced business as distillers, in 1715. A still older picture represented a distillery of 1500. Differences in detail between the pot-still of those days and the present time were at once apparent, but a closer inspection revealed the fact that in principle no change had taken place. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Brandy shipped by the firm of Martell, is entirely the product of the pot-still, and better evidence of the matchless perfection of those time-honoured methods which prevail in their distilleries is not to be found. The youngest of Messrs. Martell's Brandies has a delightful briskness, and is a general favourite for a "brandy and soda." The oldest is, without doubt, the perfection of liqueur brandy. Taken altogether, the various marks (One Star, Two Star, Three Star, V. O., V. S. O., V. S. O. P., E. S. O. P. and Extra) set forth the whole career of Cognac Brandy, from vigorous young manhood to hale and hearty old age. For not less than fifty years Martell's fine old liqueur Brandy, the "Extra" has lain in oak puncheons, mellowing in the cool, dark vaults of the firm's great stores in Cognac. After about fifty years in Martell's opinion, nothing is gained by further keeping in wood. It is as well to add, in these days of spurious productions, that the Blue and Silver Label, bearing the name of J. and F. Martell, is recognised as a guarantee of genuineness in every country in the world.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 4.

The depression from Persia is now entering North-West India and has given heavily clouded skies in Kashmir and Baluchistan, with light rain in the West of the latter area, while in North-West India there has been a further increase in the amount of cloud. In Persia, however, skies are cleared.

Humidity continues in excess in Sind and is normal or in defect elsewhere; temperature is higher than usual in Baluchistan and in considerable defect in the Deccan and Upper Burma.

Forecast—Light precipitation is probable in Kashmir and possible in Baluchistan.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 4th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are now moderately clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab, but are generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature generally equal to the average.

The United Provinces.—Moderate cloud is reported from Allahabad but over the rest of the division skies remain clear. The moisture in the air is in defect at Jhansi but elsewhere it has increased and is now either equal to or above the average. Temperature is generally normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in north Rajputana but lightly so elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Lower Sind and normal over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Karachi

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and in parts of the northern districts of Gujarat and of West Central India, but are clear over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is equal to or below the average. Temperature remains normal during the day and lower than usual at night.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen slightly and while the maximum is generally normal the minimum is lower than usual over the whole area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north, but are lightly clouded in the south. The air contains the average amount of moisture at Bombay, but is drier than usual elsewhere. Day temperature is normal, but night temperature is generally in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is sitll generally in moderate to large defect. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum continues low.

General Remarks.—The depression from the west seems to be entering India and there has been an increase of cloud in the Punjab and Rajputana but no precipitation has occurred in the reporting area.

Fair weather is likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT,—
6TH DECEMBER, 1908.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns—48—51—312.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns—199—217—52.
Collections for—Cathedral High Schools.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.
Celebrant the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany,
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Chard.
Alms for Church Expenses.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymn.—46, 311, 172, 47, 45, 362, 243, 51, 232.
Parade Service 11 a.m.
5-30 p. m.—S. School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist Thurday.
5-30 p. m.—Guild of the Holy Standard Friday.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily 8-30 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sundays.
11 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite the Byculla Club.
9 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Sunday Services.
Preacher—Mr. S. H. Kearsey.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collection for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—148.
Hymns.—140, 246, 20.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—268, 323, 551.
8 45 a.m.—Matins and Address.
Hymns.—362, 243.
5-15p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—48, 403, 243, 49, 53.

CURE FOLLOWED YEAR OF AGONY

Intense Itching Eczema Drove Him Nearly to Despair—Chief Surgeon of a London Hospital Called It Worst Case He Had Ever Seen—Got Little or No Relief Until

CUTICURA STOPPED HIS UNBEARABLE TORTURE

"About four years ago, in London, I was troubled by a severe itching and dry, scurfy skin on my ankles and feet. The same, in a few days, was the case with my arms and scalp. I could hardly keep from scratching, which, I need hardly say, made it worse. Then large red patches appeared, with inflammation and soreness. After ten days thousands of small red pimples formed. On becoming dry, these caused intense itching. I was advised to go to the hospital for diseases of the skin. I did so and was an out-patient for almost [illegible] or more, the chief surgeon saying: never saw such a bad case of eczema. But I got little or no relief. Then I tried many so-called remedies, but I became so bad that I almost gave up in despair. On coming to this country I heard so many accounts of cures by Cuticura Remedies that I resolved, as a last resource, to give them a trial. This was after suffering agonies for twelve months, and right glad am I that I did so, for I was relieved of the almost unbearable itching after two or three applications of Cuticura Ointment. I continued its use, combined with a liberal use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Resolvent Pills and am more than thankful to say that after using three sets of the Remedies, I was completely cured. I can only add that, should any one be suffering as I did, I hope that they will do as I did, and I am sure of the results. Henry Searle, Cross St., Little Rock, Ark., U. S. A., Oct. 8 and 10, 1907."

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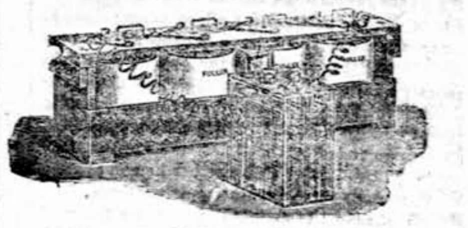

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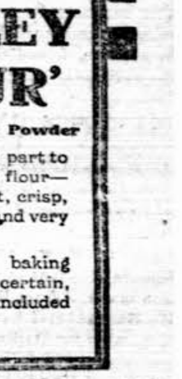

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ASSASSINATION OF A BENGALI DETECTIVE.

In the House of Commons on Monday Nov. 16 Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give the House any information regarding the assassination of the Bengali detective Nundo Lal Bannerjee; whether this is the man who traced the anarchist who threw the bomb which killed Mrs. and Miss Kennedy; and whether the murderers have been apprehended.

Mr. Buchanan; Nundo Lal Bannerjee was murdered in a dark and narrow lane at about 7 p.m. on Nov. 9. The murder was witnessed by a number of shopkeepers, who state that the murderers were two young Bengalis. A reward of Rs. 5,000 has been offered. No arrests have yet been made. The murdered man was the officer who traced Profulla Chaki, one of the perpetrators of the Muzaffarpore outrage, to Mokameh Railway Station, where Profulla shot himself to avoid arrest.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE BODIES OF EXECUTED CRIMINALS.

Mr. Fell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If the body of the murderer Kanai, who was hanged in Alipore Gaol on Nov. 10, was allowed to be carried in a procession to the funeral pyre where it was burned with honour, and a funeral oration delivered amid shouts of victory to Kanai; and, if so, if the Government will arrange that the bodies of those executed should be buried or burned within the precincts of the gaol, as in England.

Mr. Buchanan; The body of Kanai Lal Dutt was made over to the relatives in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Bengal gaol code, but it was stipulated that the body must be cremated at the nearest burning ghat, with no public demonstration. This stipulation was not observed, but the accounts of what occurred appear to be much exaggerated, and there was not funeral oration delivered. The goal code has been amended, and in future bodies of executed criminals will not be delivered to their relatives if there is reason to apprehend demonstrations at the funeral.

Mr. Fell: Do the new regulations apply to the whole of India or only to Bengal?

Mr. Buchanan: There are different gaol codes for the different provinces of India, but this emendation will apply to them all.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that a vacancy recently occurred in the Punjab Chief Court owing to the retiral of an Indian Native Judge who had occupied the position for fifteen years; that the vacancy has been filled by a European member of the Civil Service; that in the appointment of a temporary additional Judge at the same Court the native leader of the Bar, who had formerly held a temporary Judgeship, and is believed to have been again recommended by the Chief Judge of the Civil Court, was passed over; and whether he can explain on what grounds these appointments are made.

Mr. Buchanan: I understand that the place of the Indian Judge who has retired from the bench of the Punjab Chief Court has been filled by the confirmation of a Civilian Judge who has been officiating in the Court for three years past. But an additional appointment of a Judge in the Court which has recently been sanctioned has been conferred upon an Indian gentleman who is a barrister. These appointments are made by the Government of India, not by the Secretary of State.

RECKONING OF SERVICE TOWARDS PENSION.

Mr. Smeaton asked the Under-Secretary of State of India: Whether the proposals, made last year by the Government of India to the effect that the previous commissioned service, out of India, of officers of the Indian Army up to a period of five years should be allowed to reckon as service towards Indian pension, have been sanctioned.

Mr. Buchanan: The proposal of the Government of India has been referred to the War Office, because it involves a charge on British revenues, as indicated in the Secretary of State's answer to the hon. member's question of April 2 last. The reply of the Army Council has not yet been received. The Secretary of State has, however, separately sanctioned certain concessions; including a new pension for thirty years' service, with the object of relieving the hardship entailed on certain officers of the Indian Army by the rule which limits non-Indian service counting for pension to two years.

THE FAIR WAGES CLAUSE.

On Tuesday, November 17.—Mr. Pike Pease asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: What are the terms of the Fair Wages Clause in contracts placed by the Indian Government in Great Britain or on the Continent of Europe; and whet means are taken to secure its enforcement.

Mr. Buchanan: The "fair wages" clause in contracts given out by the India Office is the same as that continued in other Government contracts in this country. When complaint is made to the Department that the Clause is not being carried out, an inquiry is made, and if the complaint is substantiated the firm would be compelled to observe the Clause.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN INDIA.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the resolution of the Government of India, dated Aug. 15, 1907, directing that local opinion in regard to the number and sites of liquor shops should be consulted more systematically and recorded more definitely, has been carried into effect in all the provinces of India; whether he can state in how many towns and municipalities local committees have been set up for the purpose of advising the Government upon this subject; and to what extent non-official opinion is represented upon these committees.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State regrets that he is not in possession of the detailed information necessary for a reply to this question, but he purposes to direct that the three points referred to by my hon. friend should receive special notice in the next annual Excise Report of each Local Government.

INDIA OFFICE CONTRACTS AND TRADE UNIONS.

Mr. Harmood-Banner asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Trade Union clause providing for rates of wages and hours of labour is included in the contracts made by the India Office, and particularly was any clause protective of wages and hours of labour included in the recent purchases of iron material from Belgian manufacturers.

Mr. Buchanan: I have just stated in reply to the hon. member for Darlington particulars of the "fair wages" clause which is inserted in all our contracts. No clause relating to hours of labour is inserted in contracts made by the India Office.

BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.

On Wednesday, Nov. 18.—Captain Faber: May I ask the Secretary of State for War a question of which I have given him private notice—namely, if he will state whether, looking at the state of affairs in India, he will hold in abeyance the removal of any troops from South Africa to Home, and whether is is his intention to despatch any reinforcements to India beyond ordinary drafts, or to keep time-expired men in India for the present.

Mr. Haldane: I received notice of the hon. member's question a couple of hours ago. I am certainly not aware of anything which necessitates the taking of any such steps as he suggests. (Ministerial cheers.)

Capt. Faber: May I remind the right hon. gentleman—(loud cries of "Order")—may I ask the right hon. gentleman—(Ministerial cries of 'Order" and Opposition cheers)—if he will remember the fact that South Africa was saved by an Indian brigade being there in time. (Ministerial cries of "Oh!")

Mr. Lupton: Is it not a fact that owing to the nature of the armaments of the British troops they are now at least four hundred per cent. stronger than an equal number were fifty years agor (Laughter.)

Mr. Haldane: I think that any discussion of this kind is very much to be deprecated, (Cheers.)

OFFICERS' HOUSES AT POONA.

On Thursday, Nov. 19.—Capt. Faber asked the Secretary of State for War, if he will state whether officers in native regiments at Poona, in India, have been inhabiting houses where rats had died of plague; whether these houses were vacated in order to have the flooring repaired; and whether when the officers returned from camp, they found the flooring in exactly the same state as before, although they pay over £400 a year rent for the lodging; and if so, what steps he proposes to take.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has not received any information from India regarding the condition of the houses occupied by officers of the native regiments at Poona. There are private houses rented by officers, and if there is any complaint of their being in an insanitary condition it would be dealt with by the Cantonment authority under the Cantonments Act.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

Mr. T. C. Taylor asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what were the terms of reference of the International Commission on Opium which was to meet in Shanghai in January next; and whether the inquiry would cover the use of morphia and cocaine.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: The terms of reference are still under consideration; but they will be communicated, as promised, to the hon. member as soon as they have been definitely settled.

Mr. T. C. Taylor also asked the Secretary of State for Fareign Affairs whether it was intended to invite to join the International Commission on Opium any other Powers besides Great Britian, the United States, France, Germany, Holland, Portugal, China, and Japan.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: Besides the Powers mentioned by the hon. member, Russia, Turkey, Persia, and Siam have been invited to join the Commission.

THE STATE OF INDIA.

THE MEASURES OF REFORM.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now in a position to state whether any announcement of the measures of reform in India which are foreshadowed in his Majesty's gracious Proclamation will be made to the House during the present Session.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State expects to be in a position to make a statement before the end of the Session.

Sir H. Cotton: Can the hon. gentleman give me no more definite information? (Cries of "No.")

Mr. Buchanan: I have, I think, answered the question on the paper. (Opposition cheers.)

THE CONSPIRACY CASE AT MIDNAPORE.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the revelations of police corruption and perjury at Midnapore and elsewhere in India, and of the effect of this in bringing Courts of law into contempt among the natives, it is proposed to cause a searching inquiry to be made into this and similar cases.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he can communicate to the House the facts concerning the collapse of the conspiracy case at Midnapore; whether the Chief witness in the prosecution stated in the court that his former evidence had been a concoction given at the instigation of the police; whether the charge against the accused was thereupon withdrawn; whether the Raja of Narajole and twenty-three others, many of them leading citizens of Midnapore, were discharged; whether he can say how long these men had been kept in prison on a false charge; and what compensation it is proposed to pay them.

Mr. Buchanan: On Nov. 9, twenty-two of the accused in the Midnapore conspiracy case were released, after periods of detention averaging about a month. The informer, who was the principal witness against them, retracted his former statements, which he said had been elicited by threats and promises on the part of the police. There are three prisoners still under trial. When the judical proceedings are concluded full inquiry will no doubt be made by the local Government into the case. It is not proposed to pay compensation to the accused who have been discharged. I may add that there was a comprehensive review of police administration in 1902.

Mr. Keir Hardie: May I ask whether these accused were arrested on the strength of the concocted evidence of these so-called informers, and whether a claim for compensation does not, therefore, arise?

Mr. Buchanan: I do not quite understand the word claim. But I gather from the newspaper that one or more of these men who were prisoners will raise an action in the Courts.

Mr. Rees: May I ask whether the police who were guilty of corruption and perjury in this case were Europeans or natives of India, and, if the latter, whether admiration for native methods of administration in India can logically stop short of approval of the methods of the native police?

Sir H. Cotton: There are three prisoners. (Loud cries of "Order.") Are these three prisoners still on trial, the three men who were informers in the first instance?

Mr. Buchanan: That I am not aware of, but I should like notice of the question.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Will the hon. gentleman cause a searching inquiry to be made into this and similar cases?

Mr. Buchanan: The hon. gentleman assumes guilt in a large number of cases which have not yet been proved. With regard to a general investigation into the conduct of the police, that was held a very few years ago, and the Secretary of State does not propose to institute another general inquiry. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Keir Hardie: Is not the hon. gentleman aware that during the past twelve months four cases almost identical with the one here referred to have occurred, and does not that justify an inquiry of some kind?

Mr. Buchanan: The hon. gentleman must not assume that even in this particular case the allegations are proved allegations. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Rees: Can the hon. gentleman tell us whether the police concerned were Europeans or natives of India?

Mr. Buchanan: I think they were natives of India.

Sir H. Cotton; Is it the fact that the principal informer in this case, who retracted his confession, said that he did so under the influence of torture by the police? (Oppotition cries of "Oh!")

Mr. Buchanan; I am not aware of that.

THE SUPPRESSION OF SEDITION, &c.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India proposes to take any steps in order to strengthen its own hands for the suppression of sedition and the punishment of crime.

Mr. Buchanan; The question is under the consideration of the Government of India. The Secretary of State is unable at present to make any statement on the subject.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the sedition which which prevails in Bengal, the Government will postpone the announcement of measures of reform in India till after the conclusion of the present session

Mr. Buchanan: The answer that I have just given to the hon. member for East Nottingham is, I think at the same time a sufficient answer to this question.

VISIT OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

Arrival at Windsor.

Their Majesties King Gustaf and the Queen of Sweden arrived at Windsor Castle on Nov. 16 on a State visit to King Edward and Queen Alexandra which is to extend to to-morrow, Nov. 21. They had slept on board the British royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" in Cherbourg Harbour on Sunday night, and the yacht left for Portsmouth at a quarter past seven o'clock next morning, salutes being fired by all the assembled war vessels, the crews of which manned ship. Three miles out the escorting British cruisers "Minotaur," "Natal Warrior," and Achilles," and the torpedoboat destroyer "Welland" took up their duty, and the "Victoria and Albert," was headed for Portsmouth when these vessels had got into position. There was no fog in the Channel, and no delay in the voyage, and the special precautions taken in case of thick weather proved happily to be unnecessary. At Portsmouth all the arrangements of the programme for their Majesty's reception were carried out with the precision which is characteristic of the Navy and the Army, and everythhing was done with the utmost smoothness and success. Similary, on the Railway journey from Portsmouth to Windsor, and in the military and civic organisation for the carriage procession to Windsor Castle, every detail was accurately fulfilled as it had been thought out, and their Majesties received a hearty welcome both at the Southern Naval Port and in the Royal borough.

The Royal train was due to arrive at four o'clock, and some time in advance of that hour the King and Queen and other members of the Royal family reached the station. Punctually to the appointed minute the train drew up at the platform. The King of Sweden was the first to alight, and King Edward, advancing to meet him, the two monarchs shook hands and kissed each other on both cheeks. King Edward helped the Queen of Sweden to alight and kissed her hand. The two Queens affectionately embraced, and salutations were also exchanged by the King and Queen of Sweden with the Prince and Princess of Wales. The band of the Irish Guards played the Swedish National Anthem. King Edward was in Swedish naval uniform, while King Gustaf wore the uniform of an admiral of the British Fleet, to which he has recently been appointed by King Edward. The Queen of Sweden was wearing a costume of deep claret-coloured velvet and a grey cloak and sable furs. Queen Alexandra was in dark mauve velvet, over which she wore a cream coloured cloak trimmed with ermine, while the Princess of Wales wore emerald green with hat to match. King Edward, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Arthur of Connaught wore the Swedish Order of the Seraphim, while King Gustaf, who dispensed with a cloak, had his British Admiral's uniform decorated with the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter.

Immediately following on the Royal greetings the members of the suites were presented, and the King of Sweden, walking by the side of King Edward and followed by the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur of Connaught, inspected the Guard of Honour.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of Windsor were in attendance at the station, and the Mayor, having been presented by King Edward, handed to King Gustaf an address.

King Gustaf, after shaking hands with the Mayor and congratulating him on his election to the office of Chief Magistrate of the borough, said:—

"This is not my first visit to Windsor, Mr. Mayor. I have been here three times before, and am very glad indeed to come again. The last occasion on which I visited your borough was to be present at the marriage of my son with a British Princess. I thank you very much for the kind expressions towards the Queen and myself contained in your address, and I look forward to a very pleasant week at Windsor."

The proceedings at the station were all over in ten minutes, and with its imposing escort of Life Guards the royal procession started for Windsor Castle. In the first carriage, drawn by four greys, with outriders and postillions in Ascot liveries, were King Edward and King Gustaf who sat side by side and the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur of Connaught. In the second rode Queen Alexandra and the Queen of Sweden, the Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria. Other carriages conveyed members of the suites.

The King and Queen's dinner party was of a family character, and after dinner, a concert was given by the Hanley Glee and Madrigal Society, who obeyed a special command from his Majesty.

ROYAL SHOOTING PARTY AT WINDSOR.

The first arrangement in the programme of Nov. 17 was a shooting expedition in Windsor Forest, and immediately after witnessing the change of guard the Royal party left in two closed motor carriages. The Cumberland coverts were those chosen for the shoot. There was an abundant supply of pheasants, and a heavy bag was made. King Edward was with the King of Sweden throughout. Luncheon was served in a tent at Cumberland Gate near Smith's Lawn, where the gentlemen of the Royal party were joined by Queen Alexandra, the Queen of Sweden, the Princess of Wales, and Pricess Victoria. On the return journey to Windsor the two Queens called at Cumberland Lodge on Prince Christian, who, on account of recent illness, has been forbidden to take any part in the festivities associated with the Royal visit, but is now happily making rapid progress towards recovery. King Edward and King Gustaf also called at Cumberland Lodge before returning to the Castle.

STATE BANQUET.

In St. George's Hall at night a State banquet was held. The magnificent apartment was beautifully adorned with pale pink roses and with rare orchids in which a deep mauve was the predominant hue, while at both ends was displayed the splendid Royal gold plate. As is customary on these occasions, there was but one table, occupying the entire length of the hall, with his Majesty the King at its centre. On the King's right in the order named were the Queen of Sweden the Prince of Wales, Princess Victoria, the United States Ambassador, and the Duchess of Albany; and on his left Princess Christian and the German Ambassador. The King of Swedan sat facing his Majesty. On his left was Queen Alexandra and on his right the Princess of Wales. Next to Queen Alexandra sat tha Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg. Other. Ambassadors and Ministers present included the representatives of Italy, Turkey, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Belgium, and Greece. The Swedish Minister was there with the chief members of the Legation, and a large number of Cabinet Ministers including the Premier and the Lord Chancellor.

During the banquet music was provided by the band of the Irish Guards, under the direction of Mr. C. H. Hassell, bandmaster.

THE SPEECHES.

After dinner his Majesty the King rose and said:—

"I rise to express on the part of the Queen and myself how heartily we welcome your Majesties, and to assure you what a sincere pleasure it is to receive you here.

"I have not forgotten that three years ago your Majesty, with the then Crown Princess, now Queen, was here on the occasion of the marriage of your son and my niece, an alliance which forms a bond of union between our two Houses.

I have not forgotten the visits of your illustrious uncle, of your lamented father, and of yourselves, and I at all times remember that the members of the Royal Swedish family have always been heartily and warmly received in England.

"Our two countries have always had so much in common in regard to our liberal institutions, our love of the sea, and our industries, especially the agricultural industry.

"I am proud to see your Majesty in the uniform of my Navy, and I feel it a privilege to wear the uniform of Swedish Navy,

"Allow me to thank you again for the distinction you have conferred upon me in appointing me a general of your forces.

"I sincerely hope that though your visit here is a very short one, it may prove agreeable to your Majesties, and that you will go back to your country conveying with you pleasant memories of your time in England.

"I desire in conclusion to express my ardent wish for the happiness and prosperity of Sweden and to drink the health of your Majesties the King and Queen."

The King of Sweden in reply, said:—

"Sire,—The Queen and I are deeply touched by the warm and hearty words of welcome which your Majesty has just addressed to us, and we thank you most cordially and gratefully for the friendly feelings therein reflected. We have been quite overwhelmed by the splendid reception we have met with and by the kindly sentiments displayed by the English people, and we both offer to them our warmest and most sincere thanks.

"To-day is the first time that I visit England after the death of my beloved father, who was always a warm friend of England and a great admirer of her ancient liberal institutions and of the high culture of her people. I am happy to see the friendly feelings always shewn to my father now transferred to myself, and let me once more express my deep gratitude to your Majesty for your kindness in bestowing upon me the rank of an admiral in your illustrious Navy.

"From time immemorial bonds of friendship and sympathy have united our countries. There has always been between the two peoples a lively intercourse in every branch of human activity—in industry, in commerce, in science, in thought, in art, and in literature. It is now, as it always has been, my earnest hope and my ardent desire that these most excellent and happy relations may continue to exist in the days to come, and grow stronger and stronger, to the mutual advantage of the two kindred nations. Wishing continued prosperity, peace, and happiness to the great British nation, under the wise and beneficent rule of your Majesty, I propose the health of his Majesty the King, her Majesty the Queen, and the Royal family."

VISIT TO THE CITY.

On Nov. 18 the King and Queen of Sweden visited the City, and were entertained by the Corporation at the Guildhall. Their Majesties arrived at Paddington, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Arthur of Connaught, about half-past twelve, and drove to the Guildhall by a route which was gaily decorated and crowded with cheering spectators. They were received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and conducted to the Library, where the King was presented with an Address of Welcome in gold casket.

The King of Sweden acknowledged the City's compliment in clear-spoken English. "I beg to thank you and the Corporation of the City of London most heartly," he said, "for the address you have kindly given me, and for the splendid reception accorded to her Majesty and myself. I assure you that we shall always keep the magnificent casket in which the address is enclosed as a precious remembrance of the reception which we have had to-day from your ancient and historic Corporation."

THE LUNCHEON.

In due course the company proceeded to the ancient Guildhall, where luncheon was served with customary civic state.

The Lord Mayor proposed the health of the Royal guests, referring to their previous visit to this country and to the friendship which had so long subsisted between Sweden and Great Britian.

King Gustavus in reply, said:—

"My Lord Mayor.—The words by which your Lordship has so warmly conveyed to her Majesty the queen and to myself the welcome of the citizens of the noble City of which you are the great dignitary, have given me great satisfaction. We are most grateful for this kind reception, and it is with great pleasure that I seize this opportunity of conveying to the citizens of this splendid metropolis, the home of so much human activity and intelligence, our best and sincerest thanks. I know that the whole Swedish people will highly appreciate the kind and cordial way in which you have received us.

"You have been so kind as to invite several members of the City Council of Stockholm to assist at to-day's interesting ceremony, and I wish, therefore, particularly to thank you for this great mark of sympathy. I can assure you that if representatives of this noble City are coming to Stockholm and my country they will from me, as well as from my whole people, find the most heartly welcome, and we shall always be glad to return the hospitality and kindness that my countrymen have on so many occasions enjoyed in England, and especially in London.

"The bonds of friendship and mutual sympathy which have since centuries existed between the English and Swedish peoples have their source in the traditional freedom and liberty which have always reigned in the two countries, and which have greatly influenced the characters of the two peoples. It is only under the protection of such liberty that all your free institutions and your social development, admired by all the world, can flourish.

"Let me once more assure you that the Queen and I shall always gratefully remember the splendid and hearty hospitality that we have received to-day, and which we shall never forget.

"With these sentiments I raise my glass and propose the health of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City of London."

The proceedings shortly afterwards closed, and their Majesties returning to Paddington by a different route, left for Windsor Castle.

Rather a melancholy picture of the commercial position in Brazil is drawn by the British Consul in a supplementary Report, just published, on the trade of that country for 1907. Several causes appear to have been operative in engendering the depression which now exists, among them being the Government action in the purchase of over 8,500,000 bags of coffee, as a result of the Taubate Convention, which disturbed the industry. Other adverse conditions last year were the financial crisis in the United States and the fall of prices in the rubber industry of Brazil, while trade was restricted and heavy burdens imposed upon consumers by the high protective tariffs and taxation. Although the new coffee crop is now coming in in fair quantities, the unfavourable state of the markets is said to have kept shipment at a low ebb.

THE LADIES' CORNER

BEAUTIFUL GOWNS FOR LADY VIOLET ELLIOT.

The coming wedding of the youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Minto has created, if possible, even more interest than that of her sister Lady Errington, and the extreme youth of the beautiful bride has given an added piquancy to the exquisite embroideries of the wedding dress and bevy of charming toilettes made for her trousseau, which are, however, absolutely girlish in character, in spite of the richness of the decoration. The wedding dress is of pearl-white charmeuse so soft and clinging in quality that it by no means requires a stretch of the imagination to apply to it the fable of the shawl which could be drawn through a wedding ring.

BRODERIE OF ROSES AND DIAMOND-SEWN PLUMES.

The jupe is moulded to the figure and opens, as though blown apart, over a panel of glittering silver tissue worked in silver and milk white bugles in a design of ostrich plumes, the spines of which are studded with graduated diamonds. Sprays of full-blown tea-roses worked in relief in silver tissue, with diamonds glittering like drops of dew in their centres, from part of the broderie, the buds and leaves being edged with silver bugles, while at intervals the tissue is cut into a silver trellis work, edged with bugle and punctuated with diamonds. This exquisite broderie is shown again on the wide bib on the front of the corsage, over which the satin is crossed in soft folds and caught on either side with a silver and diamante button, while the deep guimpe is fashioned of filmy tulle illusion, which—instead of a slavish adherence to the usual plainly tucked surface—has the effect of being laced down the front with little gathered picot ribbons fringed on each side with tiny white boules the size of currants. On either side and at the back the corsage is slashed up to show peeps of the embroidery underneath, while the sleeves are likewise of the same glittering silver tissue slit up the centre and connected with little satin straps fringed with boules, the magnificent silver train which is looped to each shoulder providing a replica of the embroidery in bolder and richer design.

PALE BLUE SATIN WITH PINK BUDS.

A charming little Empire tea gown provides an item of the trousseau which is well worthy of special mention. This is carried out in pale "sunset blue" chiffon over soft satin, the jupe being put in very full and bordered with a flounce of blonde lace headed with a chain of tiny rosebuds hanging like double cherry blossoms from the stalks, while above that again are a group of tucks surmounted by another chain of the buds and a band of insertion, true lovers' knots formed of twisted satin ribbon being likewise scattered over the lower part of the skirt.

COAT OF FADED ROSE SATIN.

The tiny corsage is little more than a very deep ceinture of folded satin cut into a point, and is edged with pendant pink rosebuds and crossed with a lattice work of the same with twisted gold stems, a tucker of lace softening the decolletage at the top. With this is worn a long mandarin coat of satin in a shade of rose fane, which is bordered with a scarf of folded blue satin ribbon caught down on either side and at the back with clumps of pink satin blush roses with reddish brown and pale green leaves worked out in picot ribbon. The sleeves are all in one with the coat—the fulness being caught in with bows of pale blue ribbon—and finished with ruffs of blonde lace, while the wide opening below the armhole is bridged over with linked fetters of padded rose satin.

THE SERVICES AT HOME

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt W G Hutchinson, I A, B
Mr F C Iremonger, B
Mr J Eccles, B
Mr M J Scobie, B
Mr J H Waddingham, B
Mrs I A Ingram, B
Mr G H Bailey, Bo
Major E A Gayer, S and T Corps
Col T H Smith, 12 Cav
Major E W Wall, 17 Cav
Major F W Hawks, S and T Corps
Capt A Kirkwood, I A
Capt W Fitz A Stewart, S and T Corps
Lieut K E Anderson, 123 Rfs

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col J L Poynder, B, 6 mo M C
Mr G S C Cole, B, 6 mo M C
Mr J T Rivett-Carnac, B, 1 mo
Mr F W F Noel-Paton, B, 4 days
Mr C W Waddington, B, 2 mo 5 days
Mr H C Robertson, B, 6 mo M C
Mr M J Murphy, M Cov, 5 days M C
Mr C F Cowie, M, 9 mo
Col I Eardley-Wilmot, assistant adjutant-general, Burma Dn, to 6-5-10
Col C J Melliss, V C, aide-de-camp, 56, Sikhs, 1 day
Col A V Hatch, 2-2 G R, 5 days
Major C H Peterson, 46 Punj, 1 mo
Major D H Graves, I M S, 6 mo M C
Major Bhola Nauth, IMS, 3 mo M C
Capt G D McCormick, 72 Punj, 2 mo M C
Capt V Percy Smith, 20 Deccan H, 6 mo M C
Lieut E C Walker, R E, 1 mo M C
Lieut D K Edgar, R E, 8 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C H Swindon, B
Mr F P B Wood B
Mr H Taylor, B
Major S H Burnett, IMS, Bo
Lieut F H Maynard, 128 Rifles
Second Lieut. R H Sheepshanks, Unatt. List
Nursing Sister Miss L F M Heale, Q A M N S I

From the 21st to the 27th November, 2 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 358 Hindus, and 57 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 434. The death-rate was 44·3 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 42·8. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 15, fevers 123, bowel complaints 53, and other causes 243.

"THE GREATEST MIRACLE.

The article appearing in a previous issue referring to the venerable Swami Dharmananda Mahavaratees' endorsement of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for the cure of various complaints caused by kidney disorders was investigated at 23/1, Sitaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta, where he resides. When asked if it was true that he had given Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the name of "The Greatest Miracle," he said:—

I am an author, a religious instructor, and a regular contributor to the leading Bengali Magazines, reviews, weekly and daily newspapers, including Anglo-Indian Journals of good reputation.

An unusual large number of journalists, authors, orators and men in public life, in this country die prematurely of kidney disease or diabetes, and the best and most renowned of them have died of the latter.

It is an unimpeachable and unassailable fact that many have been greatly benefited by Doan's Kidney Pills. As regards my own humble self, I have to inform you that I had marked symptoms, and fearing that I was suffering from diabetes I was examined be a skilled physician who pronounced my disease to by the first stage of diabetes, after a very minute analysis of my urine, also by the specific gravity of same, it was conclusively proved to be so. I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and I can say with grateful feelings, which are uppermost in my mind, that I am absolutely free from all symptoms of diabetes or kidney disease. This is my individual experience.

As regards those to whom Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were prescribed for, all with the exception of one gentleman, thankfully testify to their efficacy. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills restore health to the delicate kidney organism, helping the kidneys to purify the blood and remove the liquid poison that cause backache, rheumatism, urinary trouble, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a large profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

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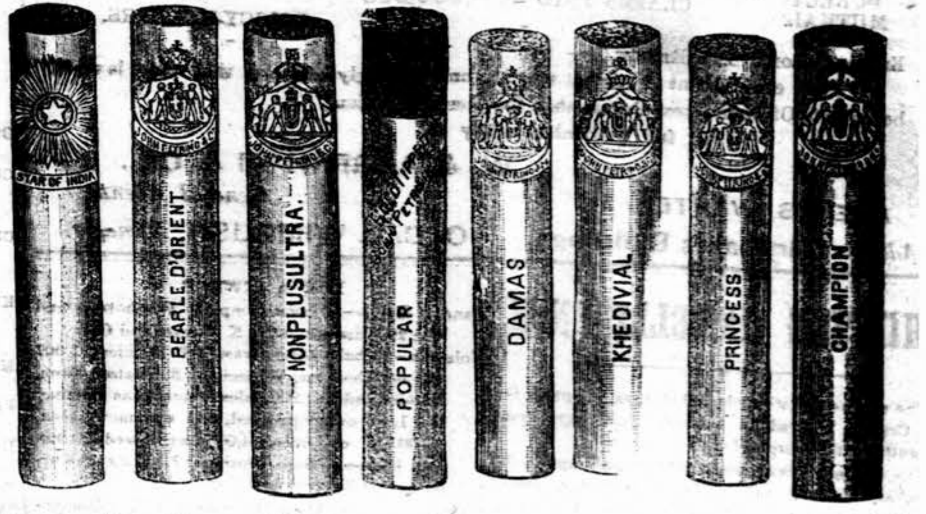

Star of India per 100 Rs.	4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs.	2-8
Princess " "	3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	2-8
Pearled' Orient " "	3-4	Khedivial ...	2-0
Damas " "	2-4	Champion ...	1-8

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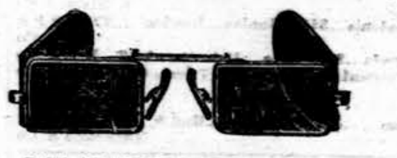

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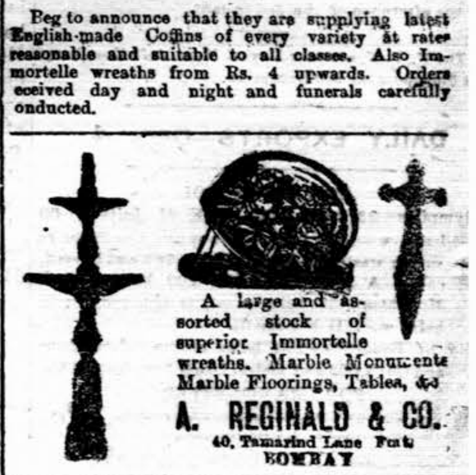

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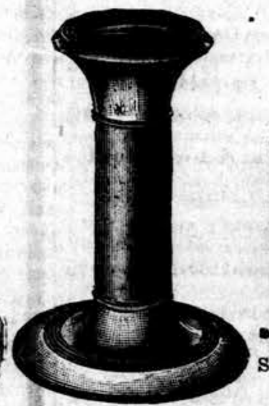

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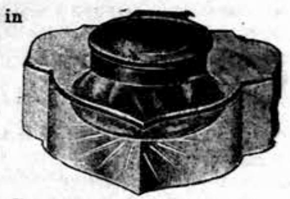

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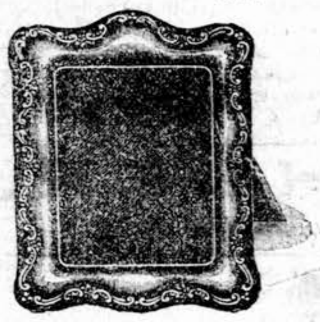

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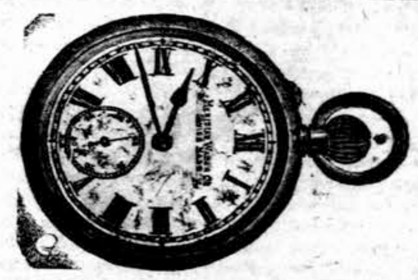

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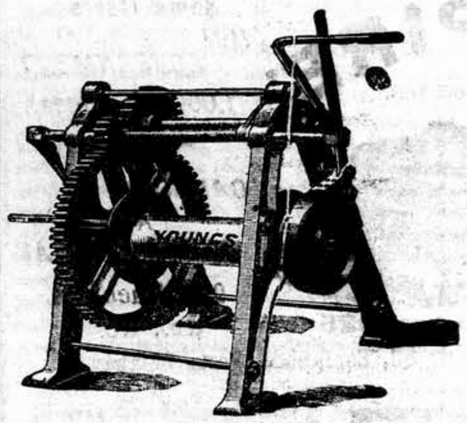

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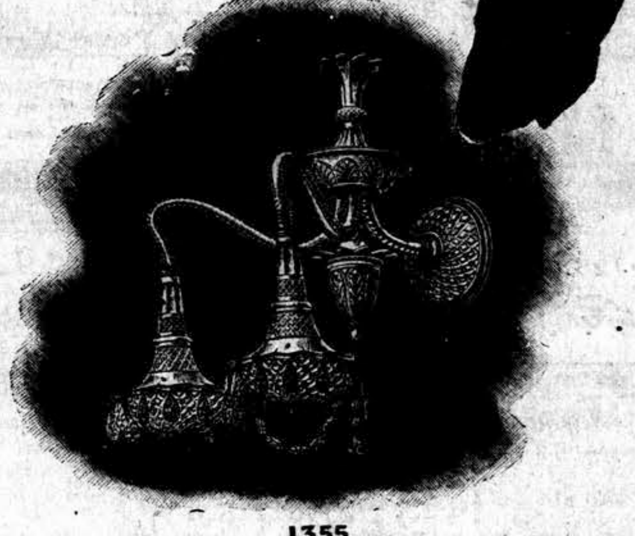

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